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Thatcher calls for Western resolve
Soviet aims assailed

LONDON, March 1 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived back here Sunday after a four-day visit to the United States. Accompanied by her husband Denis Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, she went directly to 10-Downing Street where she was due to spend the rest of the day.

The prime minister was the first European government head to pay an official visit to the United States since President Ronald Reagan took office Jan. 20.

Thatcher Saturday night ended the visit to the United States with an impassioned call for new resolve among Western nations to contain Soviet activity in Africa and the Gulf. Her speech, containing many tough remarks about Soviet intentions, was made in New York after she held two days of talks in Washington with President Reagan which concentrated on defense and foreign policy.



British officials described her visit as highly successful. Mrs. Thatcher told reporters Saturday that Britain was prepared to provide forces to serve in a multi-national Rapid Deployment Force for the Gulf. But she said no decisions on creating such a force had been made and much work had to be done before it could become a reality.

Gulf newspapers Sunday criticized Mrs. Thatcher for supporting the establishment of a Western force to defend the region. "Her statements have caused widespread angry reaction in the Gulf..." The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al-Nadwa* said in an editorial, "This is, of course, not the preservation of vital interests but domination, escalation of tension and creation of zones of influence."

Al-Fajr newspaper of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said: "Britain is trying to remind the Gulf states that she still exists and has her influence despite the end of her appointable occupation of this area a decade ago." *Al-Rays* newspaper of Qatar said it was time the big powers realized that the Gulf region rejected any guardianship from any party.

AWARD FOR THATCHER: Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher holds the William J. Donovan award presented to her at a dinner in her honor at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York by the Veterans Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Making the presentation at the end of her three-day visit to the United States was committee chairman John Shaheen, (rear).

"We must bring it home to the Soviet leaders that we are ready to live alongside them but not to be the passive target of their ambitions," she said. Mrs. Thatcher said that the Soviet Union defined detente as "a struggle by all means short of war."

"We seek detente," she said. "But it must be genuine, two-day detente based on the recognition of the longings of all people for stability, for independence, for freedom." Her speech was filled with praise for Reagan and his view of the world.

Mrs. Thatcher described the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as a "New-Anschluss" — a reference to Hitler's annexation of Austria before World War II.

On Central America, she said: "I agree with President Reagan that Cuban interference in and arms supplies to (El Salvador) are totally unacceptable." She said history was not moving in favor of Marxist-Leninists and "they are destined, sooner or later, to fail."

U.S. and British officials said Mrs. Thatcher's two hours of substantive talks with Reagan had produced better understanding on both sides and agreement on all major strategic issues, including a need for considerable study before the president accepted a Soviet invitation to a summit meeting.

They also agreed that there were differences, but said these were mostly on emphasis and approach rather than issues of substance or basic goals.

Both sides said Washington and London were now closer on such subjects as U.S. support for El Salvador's military-civilian government, the timing of arms control talks and the purpose of the European Common Market's Middle East peace initiative.

About 200 Irish Republican Army (IRA) sympathizers demonstrated about a block away from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel where Mrs. Thatcher spoke, shouting "Maggie Thatcher must go, British torture must stop."

Addressing a New York dinner, Mrs. Thatcher declared that the interests of the Western allies did not stop at the boundaries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. "There is an urgent need for a new defense policy beyond the North Atlantic. We must prevent Soviet encroachments in regions vital to the interests of the members of the alliance and to the economies of the world. This is true in parts of Africa, it is true of the Gulf," she said.

She called on "the free nations of the world" to work together as never before.

King honors Akihito
RIYADH, March 1 (SPA) — King Khalid gave a luncheon in honor of Japan's Crown Prince Akihito who is visiting the country. The prince flew to the royal desert retreat where he was welcomed by Defense Minister Prince Sultan and other leaders.

Meanwhile, Princess Michiko visited the national museum and some schools here.

The prince and his wife are on an official three-day visit to the Kingdom their first to an Arab country.

Production cuts seen
Oil demand to drop -- Sabah

BEIRUT, March 1 (R) — The supply of oil will exceed demand for the rest of this year and the drop in demand is big enough to warrant production cuts by more than one member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Kuwait's oil minister was quoted Sunday as saying.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah told the Beirut newsletter *Al-Nahar Report and Memo*: "The required quantity of reduction to accommodate the drop in demand, and the Iraqis and Iranians coming back on the market, are important enough to mean that the burden of adjustment cannot be shouldered by one country alone, no matter how large a producer it is."

He declined to say if Kuwait would maintain production at its present level of 1.5 million barrels a day.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa, who was speaking to the English-language weekly in Geneva after last month's one-day OPEC conference, said urgent parts of OPEC's long-term strategy, including a pricing formula, might now be approved ahead of a future summit meeting.

He said elements of the long-term strategy were discussed during last month's meeting, which he stressed was informal.

The minister denied that approval of the strategy had been delayed by the Iran-Iraq war and said it had been intended that OPEC heads of state should give final approval during a summit conference.

"Now, whenever the summit takes place, maybe it will approve the overall long-term strategy, but the urgent parts of that strategy, such as the relationship with the developing countries, the pricing formula, can be approved before the summit meeting," he said.

"Essentially we met (in Geneva) to revive the long-term strategy. We will get in touch with the other seven members who did not attend and we will seek ways and means of getting the long-term strategy approved," he added.

He identified the main elements of the strategy as "pricing, our relationship with the



developing countries and that with the developed countries."

It included plans to supply developing countries with oil at preferential prices and to give them preference in supply. This was already being implemented, he stated.

In Kuwait, Iraqi embassy sources said Sheikh Ali Khalifa met Iraqi Oil Minister Taha Abdul-Karim Sunday for talks on the world oil situation and relations between the two countries.

Abdul-Karim had talks Saturday with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. The sources declined say what was discussed, but said Abdul-Karim was expected to leave Kuwait Sunday for an undisclosed destination.

Gulf oil analysts said that Kuwait has been supplying Iraq with badly-needed refined oil products since the war with Iran began last September.

Fahd explains arms policy
Says nothing definite discussed with Germans

RIYADH, March 1 (SPA) — Describing alleged arms deal with West Germany as "sheer sensational foreign press report" Crown Prince Fahd Sunday declared that nothing definite has been discussed with Bonn.

In an interview with *Der Spiegel*, Fahd said the Kingdom is willing to buy arms from West Germany, but he added that "nothing specific was discussed, nor official negotiations to purchase arms were held."

The crown prince said Saudi Arabia did not want to embarrass "our German friends who have to take their own decisions in the interest of their country."

Fahd added that Saudi Arabia "is free to purchase arms from any of its friends, either the Germans, the Americans, the French, the Swedish, the British or from any European country willing to sell what we want."

Prince Fahd reiterated that the Kingdom was going ahead with plans to build a strong and modern army able to defend its vast territory.

He also stressed that Gulf Arab countries are capable of protecting their security and the stability of the region. Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia considers purchasing arms from West Germany and other friendly countries as an important matter. He said that training on modern weapons and assistance from foreign military experts will cause no problems to the Kingdom, because Saudi Arabia sends training missions abroad, and because few foreign experts serve in the country for a short period of time.

The crown prince also reiterated the Arabs' rights in Jerusalem and described the

enemy's (Israel) plans to unify the holy city as an impossible matter to both Arab and Islamic worlds.

Fahd welcomed the forthcoming visit to Saudi Arabia by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany in the next few weeks.

Following is a question and answer of the interview in *Der Spiegel*.

Q. Reports have been circulating on the sale of 300 German Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia. There have been conflicting opinions and statements on the completion of the deal. Would you kindly give your opinion whether Germany would sell these tanks to the Kingdom?

A. As a matter of fact, world press, news agencies and broadcasting organizations have plunged deep into the subject. But reports about the subject are exaggerated to create excitement. So far, we have not held any official talks with West Germany, but the desire is there although not directed toward Germany alone. We consider Germany a friendly country, and we prefer to buy arms from all our friends, no matter whether they are in Germany, America, France, Sweden, Britain or any other country in Europe, so long as they are able to sell to us. When Germany sells arms to us, it would sell it to a friendly country that has no desire of committing aggression against any one, but is keen on self-defense.

Q. Does it mean that, if a deal is struck, Saudi Arabia would give an assurance that these tanks would be used only in self-defense and not to attack anyone including Israel? Don't you think that such an assurance would be inconsistent with the fact that



says that the Kingdom is still in a state of war with Israel.

A. Don't you see that Israel wants war with the Arabs. It is clear and proved by the daily holocausts in Lebanon, its continued occupation of Arab lands and displacement of the people of Palestine. If Israel had taken a stable position and had withdrawn from territories it occupied in 1967 and the Palestinians had returned to their homeland and exercised the right to self-determination, do you believe there would be any scope for war? What if Israel fought us? Do you think we would leave it to attack us? Would any

country in our position not be required to defend itself against aggression?

Taking a just view, any reader of the history of Arab-Israeli conflict would find that Israel had always committed aggression, and not the Arabs. Israel, and not the Arabs, had occupied lands. Who is the aggressor then?

Q. The matter is being officially discussed in Germany, taking into consideration the fact that the Arabs are still in a state of war with Israel. When Germany sells arms to any party, it would partially mean that it supports one party against the other. If we add Germany's history with the Jews and the feeling of Germans that they are morally and humanly responsible for not inflicting any harm on the Jews once again, how then would Your Highness view the matter?

A. In the past, there had been many problems between the Germans and the Jews as between others. If the issue was concerned with who had been killed, then in my opinion it ends there. But, didn't Germany later help Israel materially, economically and technologically? It really did. And when it helped Israel it did not dislodge the Arabs, while we, on our part, did not say anything. We do not want to embarrass our friends in Germany in case they are faced with circumstances which they are unable to overcome. But we buy arms with our funds. We do not want loans or exemptions. If we do not buy from Germany we would buy from others. The government and people of Saudi Arabia have, however, a keen desire to maintain friendship with Germany. We have scores of German companies working in our country. Our imports from Germany run into millions of dollars annually. Is this the treatment of a friendly or an unfriendly country? But let me ask you whether Germany would derive any benefit from Israel? No, it wouldn't.

It would be a loser in its dealing with the Israeli enemy. Again, whether or not it is in

(Continued on back page)

Khomeini holds talks with mission

TEHRAN, March 1 (Agencies) — The nine-member Islamic mediation mission Sunday held an 80-minute meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the Iran-Iraq war, the official news agency Pars said.

"There has been no breakthrough, but there has been genuine progress," said a diplomat accompanying one of the delegations. "A rapport has been established with the Iranian authorities which could bring results."

The mission, from seven Islamic countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the OIC, was set up at last month's Islamic summit in Taif. Its members received a state reception when they arrived in Tehran Saturday.

The 12 delegates originally planned to stay here until Monday, but they are now expected to go to the Iraqi capital Baghdad Sunday afternoon after their third meeting with the Supreme Defense Council which plans Iran's military strategy.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr outlined a three-point ceasefire plan at Saturday's session.

Under his proposals, the OIC should identify and punish the aggressor in the war, Iraq should withdraw all its forces and Iran would then consider implementing a 1975 Algiers agreement on minor border adjustments.

This appeared to represent little concrete advance on the previous Iranian position, but diplomats said that since Iraq's basic reason for the war was to further its claim to disputed border areas the promise of territorial concessions was at least encouraging.

The Islamic delegates spent an hour Saturday with President Bani-Sadr and then had two sessions with the defense council, which includes the president, Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Rajai, armed forces chiefs and representatives of the Majlis (parliament). Also present was Hojatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini, son of Ayatollah Khomeini.

President Sekou Toure, leader of the peace mission, was quoted as saying: "this war has grieved us deeply and both winner and loser will in the end be losers in the view of Islam. Therefore it should be ended through OIC (Organization of Islamic Conference), and speedy measures." The Guinean leader added that the OIC believed the Gulf war had "served to overshadow the issue of Palestine, to the advantage of Israel." "Once this war is over we will be capable of helping Afghanistan and Palestine," he said.

Pakistani President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq expressed optimism that the Islamic mediation commission would be able to bring about an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Pars Saturday quoted Gen. Zia as saying, that he was "full of hope there will be a solution to the crisis."

Pars also reported that some 100 demonstrators, identified as exiled Iraqi Muslims, protested with anti-Iraq placards early Sunday outside the commission's hotel.

Hojatoleslam Ali Akhbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of parliament and a Supreme Defense Council member, was quoted by the daily *Kayhan International* Sunday as saying that invaded Iran refused to abandon its efforts before humiliating its adversary.

Kingdom spurs Arab investment fund

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, March 1 — The government approved an agreement to encourage and guarantee Arab investments in Arab states as decided by the Arab summit in Amman last year.

Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail said the agreement will provide finance for inter-Arab investment with strong guarantees of protection against nationalization, expropriation or any other misuse. "The funds will be treated like national capital with additional guarantees to ensure freedom of repatriation and incentives," he said.

At the same conference the Arab leaders approved an Iraqi proposal for a \$5 billion fund to help needy states develop their

resources.

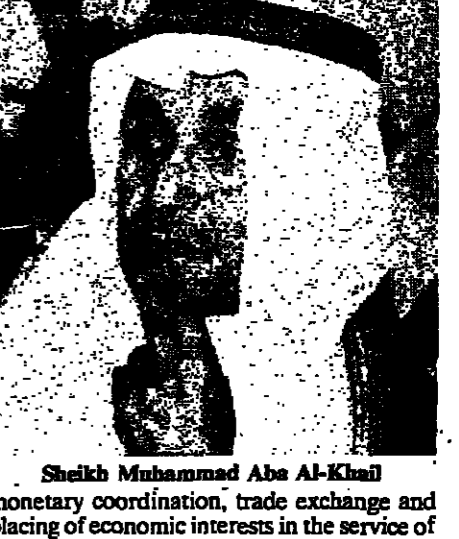
Aba-Al-Khail said the agreement is made up of 46 clauses to facilitate the transfer of public or private capital from one country to the other in any form without hindrance. The funds will be protected against government control and profits will be repatriated without trouble from the host country. Any harm done to the investors will have to be compensated adequately, he said.

The host government will offer facilities to the investors including incentives and assistance and the right to hire local or foreign labor and personnel as well as the right of residence and movement into or outside of the country.

Aba Al-Khail said the government submitted a proposal to the Arab League to amend some of the proposals on inter-Arab investments. It suggested a new agreement on investments and the role to be played by the private sector in pan-Arab development. It was adopted by the other states.

"Under the agreement, Arab capital invested in an Arab country will be guaranteed and treated like national capital by the host country," he said.

The Arab League already has adopted a draft proposal to include the objectives of such cooperation by divorcing economic relations from political considerations, the exchange of preferential treatment to each other, reduction of the development gap between member states and the planning of joint ventures on a pan-Arab scale. The states also will adhere to the principles of Arab solidarity, joint agreement, a policy of



Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail monetary coordination, trade exchange and placing of economic interests in the service of national causes.

The proposal to invest Arab money in the Arab states as made by Iraq suggested \$10 billion for the purpose. It called for channeling surplus Arab money closer to home, but the amount was reduced by a-half to be spent over a period of ten years.

The resolution combined the salient features of the Iraqi proposal and the Saudi Arabian viewpoint that there were already two large Arab development funds which can be used as conduits for Arab contributions in addition to the funds set by the Kingdom, Kuwait and the UAE.

Cypriot minister fined for shoplifting sweater

LONDON, March 1 (AFP) — A Cypriot government minister was fined \$300 (\$720) for thefts in two department stores here.

Post Office and Telecommunications Minister Kyriacos Spithakis, 49, was convicted by a London court of having stolen a £30 sweater and an £8.95 tie.

Spithakis was also assessed costs and was given the choice of paying his fine or serving a 30-day jail term. Police said that the Cypriot was carrying £728 at the time of his arrest.

The minister was scheduled to attend a conference Monday at Dublin. He was arrested at the London home of his son.



LIGHT MOMENT: U.N. Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, right, shares light moment with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet during their meeting Saturday at Waldheim's residence in New York.

In Jeddah

Electricity exhibition opens doors

By Javid Hassan
 JEDDAH, March 1 — Deputy Minister of Industry and Electricity Mahmoud Taiba Saturday inaugurated the Middle East Electricity Exhibition in which 200 companies from 15 countries were participating. In a statement on behalf of Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Aljosaibi, Taiba assured the exhibitors of the ministry's support. The deputy minister also briefed company representatives on the Kingdom's progress to generate, and distribute electrical power.

jects made in the Third Development Plan," the statement adds.

The minister, who toured the exhibition, was fascinated by some of the products. Among these was Clifford Electronics of California which exhibited its fiber optic lighting systems, including commercial, outdoor and indoor lighting systems. The brilliantly illuminated 'Allah' and the Prophet's name on a wall clock riveted the minister's attention.

"We expect thousands of visitors from throughout Saudi Arabia and countries around the Kingdom," said John Fletcher of Fairs and Exhibitions Limited, one of the co-sponsors with Al-Harithy. He said this was the first-ever exhibition featuring

engineering marvels like the 20-ton generator and a working model of Moby Tyco which desalinates water, using its own power system controlled by 210 panels.

A feature of the exhibition is the entry of big giants who have diversified their products. For instance, Fiat company, the well-known car manufacturer, has made its debut with its wide range of heavy duty gas turbines already popular in the Middle East. It has 30 such units operating in the Gulf area, 18 in Saudi Arabia, six in Dubai and six in Qatar, representing a total installed output of 740 MW.

At the U.S. Exhibition, which was separately inaugurated by the minister, 25 companies are participating, according to Craig Atkins, U.S. Exhibition director. He said while the companies pooled their resources for participating in the show, the U.S. government helped them by organizing the publicity campaign. For the current exhibition, his section had mailed 600 letters to various Saudi businessmen inviting them to the show.

"The outlook in this market is terrific," said Chester Norris, Minister-Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs in the U.S. Embassy. He said even if the exhibition attracted 200 potential customers, daily, it could generate substantial business. John G. Vlavianos, Director, U.S. Export Development Office for Middle East and N. Africa, is also here to oversee the arrangements.

COMMENT

By Abdul Rahman Saad Al-Samari
 Al-Jazirah

Our problem in commercial life starts when we find that some of us want to become merchants overnight. Some people crave to take a big leap from a petty official to a general manager or a businessman. Some even try to give up the job of a driver or a messenger in order to become a dealer in real estate!

When a man of this type bears that so and so has become a merchant or a real estate owner, he gets anxious, pulls down his headgear in confusion and starts thinking how he can open an establishment, a grocery or even a sanitaryware shop. His main concern is to find himself in a position where he can carry a card that says he is the general manager!

With all this in mind, he begins thinking on how to get the capital to run the establishment. In order to see his dream fulfilled, he may even sell his wife's jewelry or his house, so he can place himself in the category of a merchant or a general manager.

All this done, he becomes the owner of an establishment within a matter of weeks, distributes his card among friends and acquaintances. He runs the "show" for some time until, probably in less than a year he is found dragged to the courts, then to prison. He is reduced to this position because he fails in his venture, becomes bankrupt and is haunted by those who loaned him funds to embark on the business. Suddenly, and suitably, he loses everything, except perhaps the title of the general manager of nothing he owns!

I write this in the hope that people might take lesson and benefit from the experiences or, better still, the ignorance of others.

British firms show interest in Kingdom

LONDON, March 1 (LPS) — British companies hoped to play their full part in Saudi Arabia's new development plan. Cecil Parkinson, minister for trade, told a seminar in London.

Britain's past contribution had been considerable, the development of Saudi Arabia's economic base and human resources. The UK-Saudi Arabia joint commission had been exploring the potential for increased economic links in London earlier, and it was Parkinson's firm belief that the two countries could work even closer for mutual benefit.

Parkinson was opening the confederation of British industry's seminar Saudi Arabia's Third Five Year Development Plan, organized to acquaint British firms with the opportunities that exist.

King receives Kuwait message

RIYADH, March 1 (SPA) — King Khaled received a message from Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, the ruler of Kuwait, Sunday. The Kuwaiti ruler wished King Khaled health and happiness and progress and prosperity to the Saudi Arabian people. The cable was a reply to a message sent by King Khaled to Sheikh Sabah on the national day of Kuwait.

Meanwhile, Crown Prince Fahd congratulated Sunday Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo for taking office as the new Spanish premier. He expressed the hope that the new cabinet would achieve success under the wise guidance of King Juan Carlos. Sotelo assumed premiership after the resignation of former Premier Adolfo Suarez.



Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jilawi

Tree week begins

DAMMAM, March 1 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jilawi opens Monday the fourth "plant-a-tree week" in Damman. The area's governorate, the education and municipal and rural affairs directorates, the ministries of agriculture and information, the police, traffic and water and sewage departments and King Faisal University will all take part in the planting activities.

Prince Abdul Mohsen will plant the first of 3,000 saplings in front of Ibn Khaldoun park. A number of streets and districts here will have their share of trees. The closing ceremony will be held Thursday at the local stadium.

French artists display handicrafts

JEDDAH, March 1 — Mecca Governor Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen attended the opening night of an exhibition of French handicrafts at the Meridien Hotel Sunday night, according to a hotel spokesman.

French Ambassador Michel Drumetz and Mr. Bandouin, general manager of the Society for the promotion of artistic crafts, who helped organize the exhibition, also attended the exhibition. About 200 persons attended the reception, which was held in the ballroom of the Meridien.

The exhibit at the Meridien Hotel includes some 250 objects made by French artists and crafts. Several categories of works can be found: tapestry, silverware, lights, pottery, stained glass works, embroidery, small furniture, lace and decorative panels. Most of these objects are unique pieces of art, such as the decorative panel made by Bernard Devillers, a worker in marquetry who was presented the Best Artisan of France award in 1979. The panel displays a very fine wood inlaying work encircling the central flower design. One can also notice the stained glass creations by the members of the Hyalos group, among whom Henri Guerin, who decorated several churches and buildings in France and abroad in the past. The window

he sent for the exhibit is a very modern design blending colors in a range of ochre, which the naturally generous luminosity of this country enlightens even more.

The show also includes more utility types of handicrafts, such as silverware pieces by famous and well-knowns Christofle and Arcuis shops, Limoges porcelains and the beautiful hand-made lace tablecloth from the Atelier Conservatoire National de la Dentelle du Puy, a workshop created in 1976 by the President of France to preserve the 16th-century techniques of the trade.

The purpose of this event is a double one. On one hand it is sponsored by the S.E.M.A., a government agency which promotes handicrafts and art in and out of France, mostly through exhibitions like the one at the Meridien. On the other hand, the artists taking part in it wish it to be a starting point for more durable relationships with the art enthusiasts in the Kingdom.

The ballroom of the Meridien where the exhibition takes place will be open to the public from March 2nd to 5th, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ladies' day will be Tuesday morning — March 3rd.

This exhibition was initiated by the French Embassy who contacted the S.E.M.A.

Ramada to open hotel

JEDDAH, March 1 — A new 350-room hotel now being built on Corniche Road here will be the second unit to operate under the Ramada Hotels International banner in Saudi Arabia. The other 208-room hotel is at Dhahran, a Ramada press statement said Sunday.

Ramada are to manage the hotel under a contract from Sheikh Muhammad Al Amoudi. It is scheduled to open in Spring 1983.

Sheikh Muhammad, apart from developing the hotel, is currently responsible for other enterprises including the creation of a township to the North of Jeddah at Al Khalidiah.

It will provide initially over 3,377 houses and flats. Support facilities within the development will include recreational and communal services and comprehensive public utilities including desalination plant.

BRIEFS

Justice official visits
 RIYADH, March 1 (SPA) — Muhammad Al-Fassi Al-Fabri, first undersecretary at the Justice Ministry in Morocco, arrived here Saturday on a short visit. He will discuss with senior officials cooperation in legal matters between Saudi Arabia and Morocco and acquaint himself with Saudi Arabia's experiment in eradicating crime by applying the Islamic penal code.

Bus line opens
 QASIM, March 1 (SPA) — The Saudi Public Transport Company (SAPTCO) opened a new line Saturday between Buraidah and Al-Ross. Line 82 will stop over at Al-Shagah, Al-Bukayreyyah, Al-Khobara, Riyadh Al-Khobara, Al-Bada'ie and several other villages. It will cost a SR5 to travel from Buraidah to Shagah and SR8 from Buraidah to the airport. The price to Al-Khobara will be SR13, to Al-Bada'ie SR15, to Riyadh Al-Khobara SR16 and to Al-Ross SR20.

Welfare society ceremony
 JEDDAH, March 1 (SPA) — The widow of King Faisal, in her capacity as founder of the Faysaleys Feminist Welfare Society, will address the opening of a two-day seminar organized by the society here Wednesday on the role of such institutions in Saudi Arabia and the services they render to the community. The seminar will also be addressed by Princess Hassa, daughter of King Khaled and head of the Jeddah Womens Society.

Horse races scheduled
 RIYADH, March 1 (SPA) — The 17th horse racing event of the season will be held by Al-Ferrousseya Club at Al-Malazz race track near here Monday.

Workers brave desert to build Jubail site

By Aly Mahmoud
 JUBAIL, March 1 (AP) — Suntanned and ambitious Saudi Arabians, armed with an estimated \$40 billion, are pushing towering trucks and cranes through vast expanses of sand to build an industrial oasis here.

"We are building a new civilization here," said Jasssem Abdullah, a 32-year-old Saudi Arabian truck caravan leader. Behind him stretched a long line of trucks carrying sewer and water pipes, each big enough to gulp a small automobile.

The 160-square-kilometer project site: 110 kilometers (70 miles) north of Dhahran, is gradually turning the sleepy fishing village into one of the most ambitious industrial development projects in the world.

Saudi Arabian planners have poured \$7 billion into Jubail and earmarked \$14 billion more for the coming four years.

By the turn of the century, the area will have absorbed an estimated \$40 billion attracted 400,000 residents and fretted its skyline with huge industrial structures ranging from petrochemicals to iron and steel plants, highrise apartment buildings, playgrounds, schools and hospitals.

"Jubail will be a center of burgeoning industries, an export center and an oasis of peace," a Saudi engineer commented. A seawater desalination network in the Gulf overlooks a network of paved roads dotted on both sides with prefabricated housing units for the multinational workers.

The project was launched in 1975, when

about 300 contractors landed bids totaling billion. This and a similar project at the Red Sea center of Yanbu were the brainchild of the late King Faisal, who sought ways diversifying the economy against the day Kingdome's oil wells run out.

Saudi Arabia's revenues from oil quadrupled in 1973 and increased dramatically in subsequent years, prompting the government of King Khaled to accelerate pace in Jubail and Yanbu.

The King picked Dr. Farouk Al-Akhdar, 40-year-old American-educated Saudi, to supervise the projects, assisted by the available Western and Far Eastern contractors and technology.

Akhdar commissioned the Bechtel Corporation of the United States to supervise construction, under a 20-year master plan. He also hired contractors from Japan, Britain, West Germany, Holland, South Korea and Greece.

Saudi subcontractors have won contracts involving more than \$1.3 billion, officials said. Water, power, hospital and schools telecommunications projects are near completion in most parts of Jubail. South Korea Hyundai Construction company has built industrial port to receive iron ore and other raw material export oil products.

Plans include a lube oil refinery and petrochemical complexes, two oil refineries and a steel mill. One Saudi official said that two of every three industries originally planned for Jubail have been deferred or canceled.

"We are careful to see that every project right for the needs of Saudi Arabia and external markets," he said. "Previous projects have either been too high or too low. But projects we now are building here are certain to be economically viable."

Akhdar said the first phase of Jubail, ending in 1984, will evolve the base for the project. Later, private sector companies will be invited to buy shares into government-financed concerns until the bulk of the industries become privately owned.

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MARCH 2, 1981

Plans eyed to transmit lectures

KAU enrollment growth spurs microwave idea

By Ahmad Khuroo
JEDDAH, March 1 — Plans are underway to install a microwave relay system in King Abdul Aziz University to relay lectures to girl students being taught at present through broadcasts transmitted by cable.

The broadcasts, live and taped, are monitored by a closed circuit TV operated by the Media and Technology Center of KAU. Television Systems Engineer Shafi U. Al-Ansari of the Media Center told *Arab News* the present cable lines within the campus were laid when the television was employed for educational ends since 1971 specially as the girl students had to be taught in seclusion.

As a result of a growing need to offer more of a variety of courses to women, the cable system has turned out to be inadequate. "It is able to make only two broadcasts at a time when more are needed", Al-Ansari said.

The cables were laid in 1971, a few years after KAU was opened and there has been a constant danger of the cables being damaged by construction work within the campus. Twice the cables were cut during transmission and the Media Center had a problem repairing them.

Al-Ansari said the female students who watch the closed circuit TV within their own separate lecture halls can put a question to the professor delivering the live talk. "There is one phone for a pair of students and they can ring up and get their queries answered," he remarked.

Unable to give any more details about the microwave system since it still is in the planning stage, Al-Ansari said the center has five studios working in the campus: two "improved studios" in the girls' section, two permanent studios and one lecture hall that is used occasionally as a studio when a visiting lecturer gives a talk to the KAU's male students.

The microwave system offers the freedom of "unlimited channels" since it is an open-ended system unlike the old one. The media people can add channels when the need arises to deliver more live programs to the growing number of girl students who are taking the courses at the university.



(SPA photo)
MEETING: Jordanian Deputy Transport Minister Hashem Al-Tajer (center) and his delegation was met by senior Communications Ministry officials in Riyadh Saturday. Tajer is here to attend a meeting of the Hejaz Rail Road Re-commissioning Executive Committee.

At spring fair India to promote trade effort

By Javid Hassan
JEDDAH, March 1 — About 200 Indian firms will participate in Jeddah's spring fair which begins March 20, an Indian trade official said Sunday.

Surendra Singh, managing director, Trade Fair Authority of India, told *Arab News* that the Indian debut marked the beginning of a concerted drive will be launched soon to increase export trade.

Asked why India, despite its immense size and potential, had not been able to do as well as smaller countries like the Republic of China and South Korea, Singh said there were several factors. First was the continental size of the country with a population of 647 million. "Indian industry is by and large preoccupied with meeting the vast internal demand for primary, manufactured and engineering products."

He said excess capacity will have to be developed to meet the requirements of exports which at present account for 80 per cent of India's import oil bill amounting to about \$6 billion. The situation thus differs from that in Taiwan and Korea, "which are considerably smaller though economically dynamic."

Singh, who arrived here Thursday to

supervise the arrangements for the Indian trade fair, said India's volume of trade had shot up from \$1.3 billion in 1960-61 to \$8 billion in 1979-80, representing an increase of more than 600 per cent. "Exports to the Kingdom itself have been rising at a rate of 52.3 per cent over the last five years," he added.

He said a recent trend was the fall in the exports of traditional items like textiles, spices, rice and tea — from 60 per cent to 38 per cent over the last 12 years. This was offset by the sharp increase in the export of engineering goods from SR20 million to SR390 million during the same period.

"Whereas ten years ago the Saudi share of the total Indian engineering exports worldwide was only 1.7 per cent, today the share is close to 6 per cent. All these positive trends have encouraged us to hold a large Indian trade exhibition to display the range of commodities which we can offer," Singh said.

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Company to show new weaving loom

JEDDAH, March 1 — Reeves-Dryad will be featuring at the Saudi Education 81 Exhibition in Riyadh from 26 - 30 April 1981 their revolutionary Masterweaver loom, a new concept in loom technology specially designed for fast and easy pattern weaving. No extra equipment is needed, a press statement said Sunday.

Bank officials discuss Khartoum agenda

By Ahmad Shaaban
JEDDAH, March 1 — Representatives of six Islamic countries met at the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency Sunday to discuss the agenda of the fourth meeting of governors of central banks and monetary authorities of member states in the Organization of the Islamic Conference due to be held in Khartoum, March 7-9.

The governor of Jordan's Central Bank, Dr. Muhammad Said Al-Nabulsi, arrived in Riyadh Saturday to join the other members of the committee from Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, the OIC General Secretariat, the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Development Bank.

The request to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to invest the Palestine Liberation Organization as an observer to the meetings of both institutions will top the agenda of the Khartoum meeting. The request was made by SAMA Governor Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Qurayshi in his capacity as chairman of the third meeting of governors held in Riyadh, September 1-2, 1980.

Central bank governors and monetary authorities of OIC member states also adopted at their Riyadh meeting last year a PLO proposal on the generalization of the Arab boycott of Israel and the provision of further support to Palestinian resistance efforts. The governors decided to encourage and facilitate marketing of Palestinian agricultural and industrial products in Islamic countries.

OIC Secretary General Habib Chatbi also cabled U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim demanding that the PLO be given observer status at the IMF and World Bank.

Arab countries, led by Saudi Arabia, had decided to withhold loans to the World Bank to protest the blocking of the PLO status by the United States at the two international institutions.

The United States and its allies two weeks ago were reportedly signaling their readiness to compromise with Saudi Arabia and other Arab states on the PLO status. IMF sources in Washington have reported that the institution is negotiating with Saudi Arabia to borrow between \$3.7 billion and \$5 million annually for the next three years.

The controversy over the PLO status followed the failure of the boards of the World Bank and the IMF to carry out recommendations by the chairman of the two U.N. agencies, Amir Jamal of Tanzania, which called

for giving the PLO an observer status. The United States and its allies then proposed amending by-laws of the World Bank and the IMF in disfavor of the PLO, but central bank governors of Islamic nations voted against the amendment.

The governors at their fourth meeting in Khartoum will review a progress report on the implementation of recommendations of their third meeting. The most significant development since has been the adoption by the third Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia in January of a "Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States." The plan calls upon the governors and the IDB to study and take appropriate action to enhance the flow of financial resources in OIC member states through terms and conditions that are better adapted to their

development programs and economic circumstances, while giving special consideration to the most pressing socio-economic problems of the least developed countries.

It also called, among other things, on the governors to complete their assessment of the existing national capital markets to seek measures to encourage OIC member states to invite in each other's territory.

The committee meeting Sunday particularly was established in Riyadh last September to carry out a detailed study and prepare a set of regulations on Islamic principles that must govern Islamic banks in a number of OIC member states.

The group already met once to prepare the initial report that was examined Sunday and will be submitted to the governors' fourth meeting in Sudan next week.

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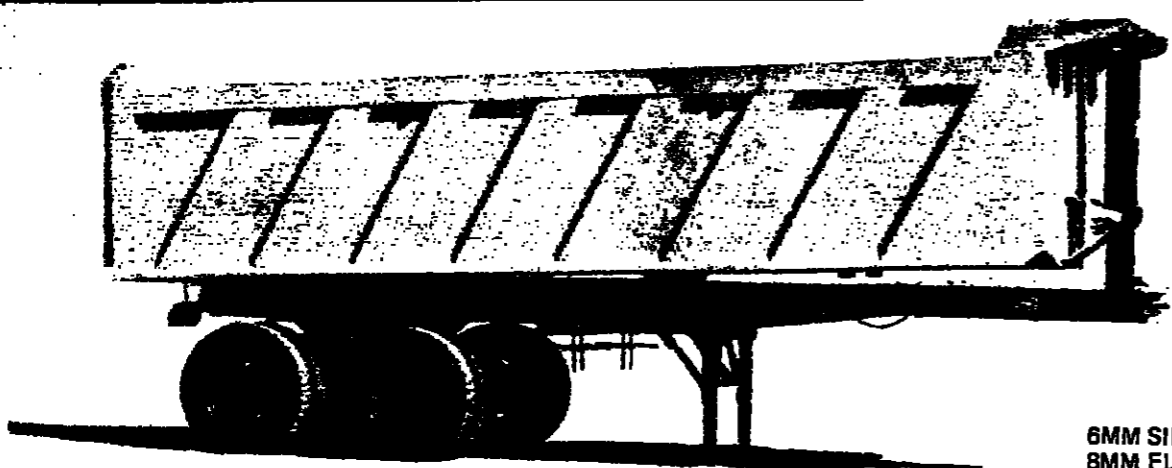
Prayer Times

Monday	Mecca	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Boraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5.16	5.18	4.50	4.38	5.02	5.33
Ishraq (Sunrise)	6.41	6.43	6.15	6.03	6.27	6.58
Dhuhr (Noon)	12.33	12.34	12.05	11.52	12.16	12.46
Assr (Evening)	3.55	3.55	3.26	3.12	3.37	4.06
Maghreb (Sunset)	6.26	6.26	5.57	5.42	6.07	6.35
Isha (Night)	7.56	7.56	7.27	7.12	7.37	8.05

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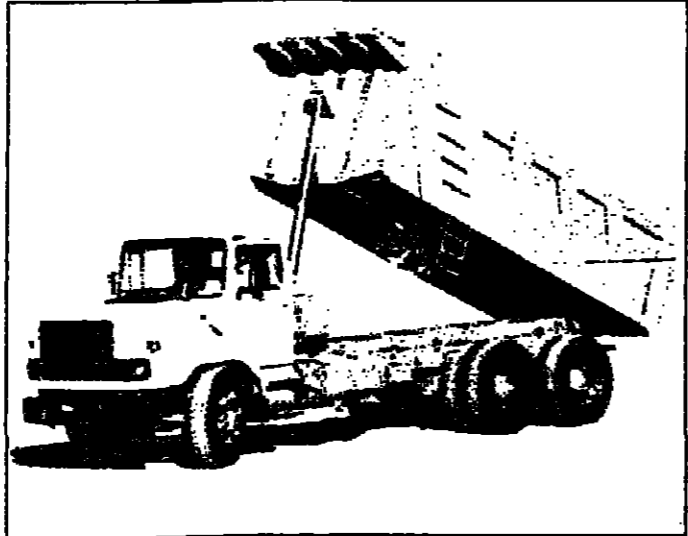
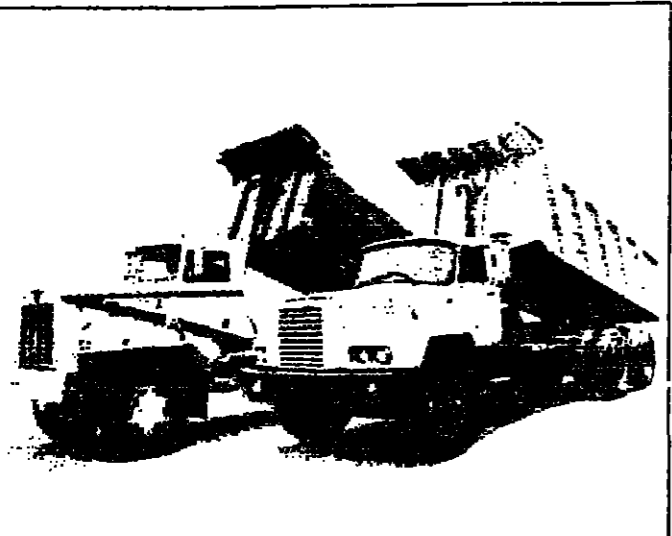


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MAY ALLAH REST HER SOUL
 IN ETERNAL PEACE.

Mugabe attacks dissidents, S. Africa

SALISBURY, March 1 (AFP) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has lashed out at political dissidents in Zimbabwe, at South Africa and at the international consortium he blames for delaying the reopening of Zimbabwe's only oil refinery.

Addressing a rally Saturday of his Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) party here, Mugabe vowed that political dissidents would be crushed and that his government would consider taking over the refinery if it were not revived within three months.

Although there was peace in most areas of Zimbabwe, security remained a "fundamental area" for his government, Mugabe said. He mentioned the uprising early this month by former guerrillas in southwestern Zimbabwe, in which estimated 300-500 people were killed.

All ex-guerrillas, particularly those loyal to minority Patriotic Front (PF) party leader Joshua Nkomo, would be fully disarmed, the prime minister told the crowd, which roared its approval. Mugabe said Zimbabwe could not afford division after suffering a long and bitter independence struggle.

"We cannot have two nations, two territorial sections and two governments", he said in a clear reference to Nkomo, his party and its mainly tribal-regional appeal in the west and southwest.

Mugabe said those who wanted to rule could seek a popular vote. "They should not try to use the gun because we are better qualified in the use of the gun, and that is why we dealt a crushing blow to those (Nkomo guerrillas) who revolted," he said.

The prime minister said the people of Zimbabwe would "crush any tribal or regional uprising. If we have no international enemies there is no basis for having enemies within." The exception was the South African government of Prime Minister Pieter Botha, which had shown itself to be Zimbabwe's enemy, Mugabe said.

South Africa "must learn from what has happened to the Smith regime (while former Prime Minister Ian Smith) — that people cannot stand for too long any apartheid nonsense, that people revolt against oppression, that they desire democracy and freedom", he said.

"If that Botha regime cannot study the lesson of history provided here then they will learn it in a bitter way, for the people of South Africa will not allow that apartheid regime to last for very much longer," he said.



(AP wirephoto)
KAMPUCHEAN VIGIL: Armed with an anti-aircraft gun captured from the Vietnamese, a Khmer Rouge soldier guards a guerrilla camp in hills near the Thai border. The guerrillas are engaging an invasion force of 200,000 Vietnamese which entered Kampuchea over two years ago.

Talks on Kampuchea

Sihanouk invites rebel leader

PEKING, March 1 (AFP) — Former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has officially asked Son Sann, leader of the principal anti-Communist guerrilla group, the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), to take part in talks with the Khmer Rouge on forming an anti-Vietnamese united front that Prince Sihanouk would lead.

The deposed ruler sent a telegram from Pyongyang, where he lives in exile, to Son Sann, inviting "a delegation of the Cambodian (Kampuchean) Liberation Front that your excellency heads to a meeting between patriots, including the Khmer Rouge, which will take place at my home in Pyongyang during the first two weeks of March."

Prince Sihanouk sent a copy of the telegram to the Agence France-Presse bureau in Peking.

Prince Sihanouk had indicated earlier that he had asked Penn Nouth, one of his former prime ministers, to send an invitation to the KPNLF.

Reliable sources said Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan was due to arrive in Pyongyang Monday.

The prince, who set several conditions for forging an alliance with the Khmer Rouge, had stressed that these negotiations would be "protracted".

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Emotional reunions

Two released Britons long to return to Iran

LONDON, March 1 (AP) — Three British missionaries who spent six months in Iranian jails on trumped up spying allegations declared upon their return home they love the Iranian people and were well-treated in captivity. Two said they longed to return to the country they served as medical missionaries for 32 years.

Yellow ribbons fluttered from the door of a VIP lounge at London's Heathrow Airport, and the Anglican missionaries clasped relatives in emotional reunions. But their statements contrasted with the home-coming last month of the 52 U.S. diplomatic hostages, some of whom complained of ill-treatment during their 444-day captivity in Iran.

"Our feelings toward the Iranians have not changed one iota and our great desire is to return eventually", said medical missionary Dr. John Coleman, 57, who arrived back with his wife, Audrey, also 57, and the third freed missionary Jean Waddell, 58.

Iran released the Britons after announcing the spying were based on documents forged by an Iranian Anglican church worker in Iran.

A fourth Briton, businessman Andrew Pyke, executive of a Dutch-based helicopter company who was also arrested last August, remained in jail in Tehran, threatened with trial on espionage and embezzlement charges. Britain has said it cannot normalize relations with Iran — where it closed its embassy last year — until Pyke is free.

All three Britons, dressed casually in trousers and sweaters, look relaxed and cheerful. Miss Waddell was arrested Aug. 6, and after weeks in virtually solitary confinement was housed at Tehran's Evin jail in a cell with four other women.

The Colemans, arrested in August after being summoned to Tehran from their home in Yazd, 320 miles southeast, were held separately in detention centers in the capital. "We were never tortured. The only kind of torture was the mental kind, the isolation and not knowing what was hap-

pening," said Coleman.

The Colemans saw each other occasionally, they said under orders to converse only in Persian. On their 34th wedding anniversary Oct. 12, the revolutionary guards supplied a cake and shared it with them. Mrs. Coleman said she passed time sewing and patching her captors' clothes.

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Handgrenades stolen from U.S. army dump

WILDFLECKEN, West Germany, March 1 (AP) — West German police have said that a crate of handgrenades disappeared from a U.S. army ammunition dump near the East German border.

The break-in was discovered Friday and the army then said it was not immediately clear if and what had been stolen from the dump near Wildflecken, about 12 miles southeast of Fulda, West Germany. German police said traces that a box was dragged from a trunk were discovered at the site. They led to a nearby fence. Police did not rule out Saturday that explosives and landmines also disappeared from the dump.

On Friday, the army had said that "entry to the guarded compound, which is surrounded by nearly seven kilometers of barbed wire-covered fence, apparently occurred sometime during the night preceding the robbery."

An army spokesman estimated 8,000 soldiers would be at the site "on a good training day." Arms thefts from U.S. forces in West Germany are rare, but not unheard of. Several pistols were stolen from a U.S. base in Augsburg some years ago.

U.S. delegation leaves for Chun inauguration

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AFP) — Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, left here Saturday at the head of a delegation that will attend the inauguration next Tuesday in Seoul of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, the White House announced. The Republican senator's deputy on the delegation is Anna Chennault, a Chinese-born Washington hostess active in Asian affairs who recently visited Peking and Taipei.

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Foreign study finds

Tangshan quake worst in history

PEKING, March 1 (AP) — One of the first foreign seismologists to visit Tangshan since an earthquake destroyed the city in 1976 says the damage there was the worst in recent history. China's official Xinhua news agency has reported.

Xinhua said Saturday 148,000 of the northeast Chinese city's 1.06 million people were killed and almost all buildings were

reduced to rubble. The total death toll for the July 1976 quake centered in the Tangshan area has been reported officially at 242,000.

It said Dr. Fournier D'Albe of Britain commented, "Tangshan was destroyed far more seriously, and the Tangshan people's achievements are much greater, than I could imagine." It said he has visited many earthquake sites in 50 countries.

D'Albe is visiting China with Dr. R.D. Adams of New Zealand and Prof. Rikitake of Japan to help prepare for an international symposium on quakes in China in September 1982, Xinhua added. It reported earlier that scientists attending the symposium would be taken to see Tangshan and the sites of other past quakes.

The group visited both new housing estates and industrial sites still in ruins from the 1976 quake, which registered 7.8 on the Richter scale. It said the three foreign scientists believed Tangshan's experiences in organizing people to repair damage, arranging and distributing emergency food supplies, and solving water, power and communications problems were of great value.

Electricity supply was restored within 10 days of the quake, and the city's 270 major industries had fully or partly restored production within one year, Xinhua said. It said the city's industrial output value in 1980 exceeded pre-quake levels.

The news agency said deputy mayor Bi Xinwen told the group more than 400,000 temporary dwellings were built before the winter of 1976, but more than one-third of the occupants now have been moved into new apartments.

It also reported that Tangshan has marked 10 unrecovered areas for preservation in their present condition for scientific research and as a reminder to future generations. New housing been built to withstand powerful quakes, it said.

A Shanghai newspaper reported in January that new construction had reached 6.28 million square meters in a city that once had 14 million square meters of buildings, and 100,000 construction workers from all over China still were at work in Tangshan, about 160 kms southeast of Peking.

Meanwhile, Xinhua reported that the U.N. children's fund had granted \$70,667 to buy 2,000 sets of cooking utensils and tableware and 5,000 cotton blankets for children in Daofu, in southwest China, where a quake Jan. 24 killed 150 persons. It said the U.N. disaster relief office offered \$30,000 in emergency relief to the area in Sichuan province.

German gang demands release of prisoners

MUNICH, March 1 (AP) — A Munich daily newspaper has said it received two letters with demands to free from West German prisons three members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

If the demands were not met by March 10, the writer was quoted as saying Saturday then "no guarantee could be given for the continuation of the torture work" of West German judges. A second letter added a demand to treat the three men as "prisoners of war," the independent *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* said, or else something would happen in West Germany and a few big cities.

It added, the letters, which were mailed in Denmark and were signed with a thumb print, contained the names of the Baader-Meinhof members and was meanwhile passed on to authorities in Karlsruhe. The paper did not disclose the names, however.

A spokesman for the federal prosecutor in Karlsruhe told reporters he was unaware whether an investigation had been launched because of the letters. But his office was investigating whether the letters were to be taken seriously or were just a hoax.

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In a compromise move

Dutch party favors ban on NATO arms

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (AP) — The Dutch Labor Party, winding up a three-day congress, has approved motions calling for a reduction in Holland's nuclear arsenal and a ban on new NATO atomic weapons on Dutch soil.

Setting its program for the May 26 national election, the party voted Saturday to reduce by four or five Holland's current six forms of nuclear arms, which include nuclear artillery and plane — and ship-launched missiles.

The move was seen as a compromise to

placate the party's restive left-wing, which was seeking immediate and unilateral nuclear disarmament. In adopting the motion, the congress endorsed the view of parliamentary leader Joop Den Uyl, who had threatened to withdraw as leader if the party called for a complete ban on nuclear weapons in Holland.

Den Uyl, a former premier, was later overwhelmingly elected party leader in the coming election. By voting for a ban on new weapons, the party confirmed its opposition to the deployment of cruise missiles in Holland, a battling point in Dutch politics since December 1979. The present center-right government narrowly averted collapse by postponing a decision on accepting the missile until December this year.

Den Uyl said in a newspaper interview on the opening day of the congress Thursday that his ultimate goal is "to getting nuclear weapons out of Europe" and added that reducing Holland's nuclear arsenal will not depend "on the approval and cooperation of the allies."

The congress rejected with large majorities motions calling for unilateral removal of nuclear weapons from Dutch soil and for Holland's withdrawal from NATO.

U.S. jet crash victims untraced, navy reports

MANILA, March 1 (AP) — Four days of searching have failed to produce any trace of 17 military men from four countries missing after a U.S. air force transport plane crashed into the South China Sea, a U.S. navy spokesman said Sunday.

"Sometime Monday there will be a decision on their status — whether they will remain listed as whereabouts unknown or be declared missing and presumed dead," said Lt. Cmdr. Fred Leeder, information officer at the U.S. Subic naval base, northwest of Manila.



HELMET COLLECTION: Guenther Reichelt, a Bavarian municipal employee and volunteer firefighter, is proud of his collection of 93 firemen's helmets, which is perhaps the largest private collection of its kind in Germany. The helmets are from 28 countries. His collection fever started when he came into possession of an 18th century Saxon fire captain's helmet.

Giscard may run for election

PARIS, March 1 (AFP) — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is expected to lift the veil of secrecy this week on his intention to run for a second seven-year term of office in the spring.

In spite of his silence no one has any doubt that he will want to stay in power, and that he will make his move soon, carefully stage-managed for maximum effect. An interview Friday calling on the French people to reject "political instability and disorder" appeared to confirm it.

Monday or Thursday seemed to be the most likely days for his announcement, though its timing and manner are still a closely-guarded secret. He may choose to make it a provincial town he considers typical of the "heart of France", which he often contrasts with "the turmoil of politicking".

But observers think it more likely that he will opt for a short television broadcast from the presidential Elysee Palace, as his predecessor Charles de Gaulle did in 1965. Giscard d'Estaing's entry on the electoral scene may be later than that of his main rivals — Gaullist mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac, Socialist Francois Mitterrand and Communist Georges Marchais — but it has been meticulously prepared.

His campaign poster is ready, with a photograph of the president against a background of blue — one of France's national colors which will feature prominently in his



Valery Giscard d'Estaing

election literature.

The campaign will concentrate on the essential middle-of-the-road policies of the president, stressing the rightist stance of Chirac and insisting that Mitterrand would be unable to govern without the support of the Communists.

This harping on the uncertainties that would accompany a victory by any of the other main rivals has made some commentators recollect Gen. De Gaulle's favourite theme during his presidency: "Me, or chaos."

BRIEFS

JUNEAU, Alaska, (AFP) — Twenty seamen were missing after a South Korean ship, *Daer Rin* caught fire Friday night near the Aleutian islands, and another was known to have drowned, the U.S. coast guard announced Saturday night.

ROME, (AP) — A body pulled from the Tiber River was identified Saturday as a kidnapped industrialist missing since early December. Police said they had fished out Valerio Ciocchetti next to the Galeria bridge Friday.

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP) — Volunteer searchers trying to help police solve the mysterious deaths and disappearances of 21 black children in the Atlanta area found some bones early Saturday near an interstate highway, but a medical examiner identified them as dog remains.

NEW DELHI, (AP) Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has ordered central rule in the troubled northeastern state of Manipur, after a government comprising her ruling Congress Party collapsed. President Sanjiva Reddy issued a proclamation Saturday placing the Manipur legislature under suspension after officials reported that no political party could form a stable government in the remote state.

BOGOTA, (AP) — Some 30 guerrillas took over a small Colombian town Saturday and killed a policeman and a businessman, state government officials were quoted as saying. The heavily armed guerrillas killed the policeman who tried to drive off the guerrillas at the town of Puent Velez, the national radio chain Caracol said.

Senghor elected chief of inter-African panel

TUNIS, March 1 (R) — Former Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor has been named chairman of a new Inter-African Socialist Organization which will have its headquarters in Tunis. Senghor, who retired earlier this year after 20 years as president of Senegal, had been behind the idea of creating such an organization along with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Although the charter adopted by the three-day meeting, which ended Saturday, says the socialist organization should not become an ideological crusade, Senghor and Bourguiba have made it clear it was designed to counter the influence of the Marxist countries in Africa.

Twenty-one countries were invited to the constituent session of the organization, but only nine have joined. They are Sudan, Somalia, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritius, Djibouti, Ghana and Gambia, all of whom are regarded as moderates in Africa.

The session elected Bourguiba honorary president, according to a communique. The organization aims to work for rapprochement between African peoples and to promote economic development and democratic freedoms in Africa.



Leopold Senghor

The conference named Morocco, Ghana and Sudan for vice-presidential posts of the inter-African. The organization's general secretariat will be provided by Tunisia's ruling Destourian Socialist Party. Its headquarters will also be in Tunis.

The People's Progressive Party of Mauritius was given under-secretariat responsibility.

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ARMS POLICY EXPLAINED

In his interview with *Der Spiegel* Crown Prince Fahd once again reaffirmed some cardinal principles of the Kingdom. He said the government prefers to buy weapons from friendly countries including the U.S., France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Britain and others willing to sell "without embarrassment."

He said the government does not wish to embarrass the seller government and left it entirely up to it to gauge where its national interests lay. Secondly, he pointed out the fact that the government needs the arms for self-defense, and that Israel is daring to go to war with Arabs. He gave as examples the ongoing massacres in Southern Lebanon and continued occupation of the Arab territories and denial of Palestinian rights.

As the largest and wealthiest state in the Peninsula, Saudi Arabia must take careful precautions against possible aggression. The safety measures naturally include strong armed forces with a steady and reliable supply of weapons. If this is not possible from friendly countries the government is free to apply the third option in its policy — by buying arms from any other state which has what the Kingdom wants and is ready to sell them to it including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Last week Prince Fahd told a group of Swedish journalists that arms from the Soviet Union did not imply or mean buying ideology. Countries with vastly different ideologies and systems of government can undertake mutual trade without impinging on each other's policies or political structure.

Prince Fahd made the statement with reference to the Kingdom's pending request with the American government to acquire additional bomb racks and fuel tanks plus missiles for the F-15s on order. The planes have not been delivered yet and the administration is still undecided whether or not to sell the extra parts to one of its best friends in the world at present. At the same time the U.S. has sold and delivered to Israel, nearly free of charge, the more advanced version, the F-16, complete with its armory of lethal weapons while knowing that Israel occupies the lands of four Arab states, batters Lebanon every day, builds illegal colonies for Jewish settlers in the Arab territories, denies the Palestinian people any rights but those of third class colonials.

As to Germany, he said he could not at this stage evaluate the reaction of the Saudi Arabian people if Germany refused to sell arms to the Kingdom. But he did say that the deal was "important" to the government. He could say the same about the American deal and the implication is clear that the reaction will be one of delight and pleasure.

Another point of importance is his reference to the security of the Gulf. He said the states in the region can defend themselves if they can obtain the right arms. This was his way of saying that the Western states which profess so much anxiety about the stability of the area and the safety of their oil supplies, should stop worrying and start acting to rearm the people of the region to protect themselves as well as the legitimate economic interests of others who depend so much on regular and steady energy shipments.

This was timely, because only Saturday the U.S. and Britain announced that Britain will bolster its naval presence in the oil routes of the Gulf. France already has a mine sweeping force in the area. The U.S. has an armada. If these Western states believe, as they do, that the states of the Gulf cannot by themselves defend the region against foreign aggression why not give them the capabilities to do so.

It is hard to perceive any convincing grounds for rejecting the Saudi Arabian request for arms from the U.S. or any friendly European country. The Kingdom is referred to as, and admittedly it is, the bulwark of peace and stability in this vital region of the world. To continue to be that, it will need to be strengthened all the time and if friends do not help it, it will be amply justified in seeking other sources of arms.



M. KHALIL 81
ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

Do French voters want to keep Giscard?

By Don Cook

PARIS — Two months before the election, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has slumped sharply in the public opinion polls. A Giscard d'Estaing defeat, which once seemed unthinkable, appears now to be at least a possibility. Successive polls in January have given Giscard d'Estaing, who will be running for a second seven-year term, a margin as narrow as 2 per cent — 51 per cent to 49 per cent — over his chief rival, Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand.

One poll showed the figures reversed, with the president trailing Mitterrand and dropping to the lowest level of support since his election in 1974. Giscard defeated Mitterrand in 1974 by a narrow 50.8 per cent to 49.2 per cent, and it looks as if there will be a repeat eyelash outcome in the voting to take place in two rounds on April 26 and May 10. In a contest that close, no public opinion poll can be considered conclusive, and a shift of less than 1 per cent of the votes could determine the winner.

All the same, even Mitterrand has been cautious in referring to his chances of defeating Giscard. "Re-election of the president is still probable, but a victory for me is possible," he said recently.

Giscard's biggest political problem is the fact that he has been in office a long time, and not just the

seven years of his presidency. Under the Fifth Republic, the same right-of-center bloc has been in power for 23 years, with only cosmetic changes of personalities and ideas along the way. It is the longest such span here since the Bourbon kings.

Giscard himself entered the government with President Charles de Gaulle, at the birth of the Fifth Republic, as a junior treasury officer and the youngest man on De Gaulle's team. Now he is assailed not only by the frustrated left, which has been excluded from power for nearly a quarter of a century, but also by Gaullists on the extreme right who regard him as a usurper of power that ought to be theirs, rather than head of a coalition in which they are the strongest in terms of national assembly seats. The president comes from the smaller, independent, right-wing Republican Party.

As a result of this division, there already are three Gaullist candidates in the field against Giscard. Their political invective against the president is often stronger than that of Mitterrand and the Socialist on the left — even stronger than that of Georges Marchais and the Communists.

The three Gaullist candidates are the party leader, Jacques Chirac, who is mayor of Paris and a former prime minister under Giscard, Marie-France Garaud, who was once a close political adviser to Chirac and the late president Georges Pompidou, and Michel Debre, who supervised the

drafting of the constitution of the Fifth Republic and was De Gaulle's first prime minister. Debre regards himself as the true keeper and interpreter of Gaullist faith.

"Seven years of Giscard d'Estaing is enough," Debre has said. "Another seven years will be too much." But Debre refuses to step aside and let Chirac take the lead for the Gaullist Party, and threatens to challenge Chirac for control of the party when the presidential election is over.

By contrast to this squabbling within Giscard's coalition, Socialist Party affairs have been surprisingly smooth. Mitterrand, one of the last active politicians in France who was a minister in the old fourth republic, is 64 years old, and this will be his third attempt to win the presidency. He faced a strong challenge from the party deputy leader, Michel Rocard, who is 48 and proved to be much more popular in the opinion polls. But Mitterrand had kept the support of the party's left wing and, at a party congress on Jan. 24, he won overwhelming endorsement. Rocard gave up the candidacy rather than split the Socialist ranks.

In the 1974 election, Mitterrand had the combined backing of a Socialist-Communist alliance, but this broke up on the eve of the 1978 parliamentary elections and nobody is attempting to put it back together. Nevertheless, the key question in this election will certainly be the Communist vote.

Georges Marchais, the party leader, has his hat in the ring, so there is no doubt how the Communists will vote on the first round, on April 26. Marchais has been lashing out at both Giscard and Mitterrand, but no one knows how the vote will go if there is a runoff between the president and the Socialist leader.

If, as seems probable, the Communists poll their usual 20 per cent of the vote — a steady figure give or take one or two points ever since World War II — then it is difficult to see how Mitterrand can win without their second-round support. Socialist strength at present is around 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the electorate.

In 1974 Moscow showed a preference for Giscard over Mitterrand, the candidate of the combined Communist and Socialist left. As finance minister, Giscard had promoted trade with the Soviet Union and made a campaign pledge to work for good relations with Moscow. When the Soviet ambassador in Paris made an unusual call on Giscard, between the first and second rounds of balloting, indignant French Communists accused Moscow of interfering in France's domestic politics.

It is difficult to measure the impact of all this on the election, but given the fact that Giscard's winning margin was less than 1 per cent of the total vote, he apparently needed all the help he could get. If the squabbling Gaullists swallow their dislike of Giscard and stay with him on the second round, and the Communists stay at home, the president's chances for re-election will be pretty good.

The president's lofty style, his self-isolation from all but a small coterie of advisers, is a major campaign issue. For Mitterrand at least. Moreover, the polling will take place in the worst economic climate since the postwar recovery period, with 1.5 million Frenchmen out of work and inflation running at 14 per cent. Added to this, there is the so-called "affair of the diamond" — the gifts to Giscard from the deposed Bokassa of the Central African Empire, now again the Central African Republic, when Giscard was minister of finance in 1972. It has never been explained or denied, only dismissed by the president as "exaggerated." Also, there have been real estate scandals involving high government personalities, and a suicide by a senior cabinet minister.

The sole issue of the campaign so far is simply Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Do the voters want to keep him or drop him? He is far from a "failed president" as Jimmy Carter was seen to be here, but he is no longer a particularly popular president. (LAT)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Newspapers mostly led with the arrival of Japanese Crown Prince Akihito on a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia Saturday. The arrival of the Islamic goodwill committee in Tehran to help in finding a solution to Iraq-Iran war was carried as lead story in *Al-Bilad* and *Al-Yom* newspapers.

Newspapers frontpaged a report on the first-ever seminar on Arab towns which was opened in Medina Saturday by Governor of Medina Prince Abdul Mohsen. In a page one story, *Al-Jazirah* quoted the Jordanian interior minister as saying that cooperation in the field of security between Saudi Arabia and Jordan is making progress according to plan. *Al-Yom* gave lead prominence to a reported attempt to blast the residence of the Egyptian ambassador in Beirut. The U.S. threat to Cuba for its activities in El Salvador figured prominently in a majority of newspapers.

Newspaper editorials welcomed the visit of the Japanese crown prince, describing it as a "new ring in the chain of strong relations" existing between Saudi Arabia and Japan. They also welcomed the task of the Islamic goodwill delegation which is now in Tehran to try to settle the dispute between Iraq and Iran. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's statement in Washington in which she expressed the hope that the Gulf states would keep the region as a source of welfare and prosperity for the whole world also formed a topic of discussion in some papers.

Discussing the current visit of the Japanese crown prince, *Al-Madina* observed that the strengthening

of the bonds of cooperation between the two countries has made Saudi Arabia the second commercial partner of Japan after the United States. The paper said that Japan largely depended on the Saudi Arabian oil, while Saudi Arabia continued to import various commodities and sophisticated technology from Japan. In the sphere of politics, Japan responded to Saudi Arabia's call to adopt a just stance on the issue of Palestine, the paper added.

On the same subject, *Al-Bilad* noted that the visit is symbolic of strong bilateral relations which the leaders of the two countries are keen to reinforce in the best interest of the two countries. It said that, as a major industrialized country, Japan can participate in the development of major industrial projects, adding that its technological cooperation would provide a basic step toward the development of many public facilities in the Kingdom.

Al-Yom also held a firm conviction that the Japanese crown prince's visit would be instrumental in promoting cooperation in different fields. The visit assumes great importance in view of the fact that both countries wield international weight and are bound in strong economic relations, the paper said. It added that Saudi Arabia would welcome Japan's participation in the development of technology in the Kingdom, since its participation is already in existence in a number of development projects in Saudi Arabia. The paper further hoped that meetings between the leaders of the two countries would help the issues now being considered by the industrialized nations and the countries of the Third

World. The Japanese royal visit would further strengthen bilateral relations in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, the paper said.

Dealing with the same subject, *Okaz* observed that Saudi Arabia's growing relations with Japan would have to be further strengthened, as the Arab nation needs the firm support of the international community for its just demands. While the current visit opens new vistas for cooperation, it also provides an opportunity for the friendly country to get to know the basis which ensures the region's stability in accordance with the concepts of the states of the region.

On the other hand, *Al-Jazirah* dwelled on the mission of the Arab goodwill committee to Tehran and Baghdad. It said the committee made a good beginning with its visit to Tehran, as the latter would have to determine the future progress of the committee's task. The paper highlighted Iran's welcome to the committee members and said that, despite great optimism over the results of discussions, the committee's task is extremely difficult and needs extremely arduous effort by the members. A conflict that led to a bloody and destructive war may not be easily settled in a couple of rounds of talks, it said.

The paper held the conviction that both Iraq and Iran can exhibit a little bit of flexibility and self-restraint, and can instill confidence in the committee members so they can find a solid base for their peace efforts.

Letters to the editor

ARAB NEWS welcomes letters from its readers. The letters, preferably typed and having full address, may be edited for space and clarity. They should be addressed to THE LETTERS' EDITOR, ARAB NEWS, P.O. BOX 4556, JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

Handwritten signature or scribble at the bottom of the page.

Handwritten text in a decorative box at the top right of the page.

Exhibition in Al Khobar

Captivating quilts

By Jean Grant

AL-KHOBAR — Nabila Bassam is an artist. An artistic gaudy, she operates behind the brass-studded doors of the Arab Heritage Gallery where all matter of arts and crafts are displayed in a cheerful brightly-lit room. In January it was Arabian costumes, patchwork quilts, and this month

antique Tunisian bridal dress with silver embroidery and sparkling sequins. In this applique Nabila used materials ranging from silks and velvets to upholstery material as well as an iridescent green swatch of fabric. The whole adds up to a spectacular hanging that begs to be touched. "Touch," said Nabila, "is very important in my work."

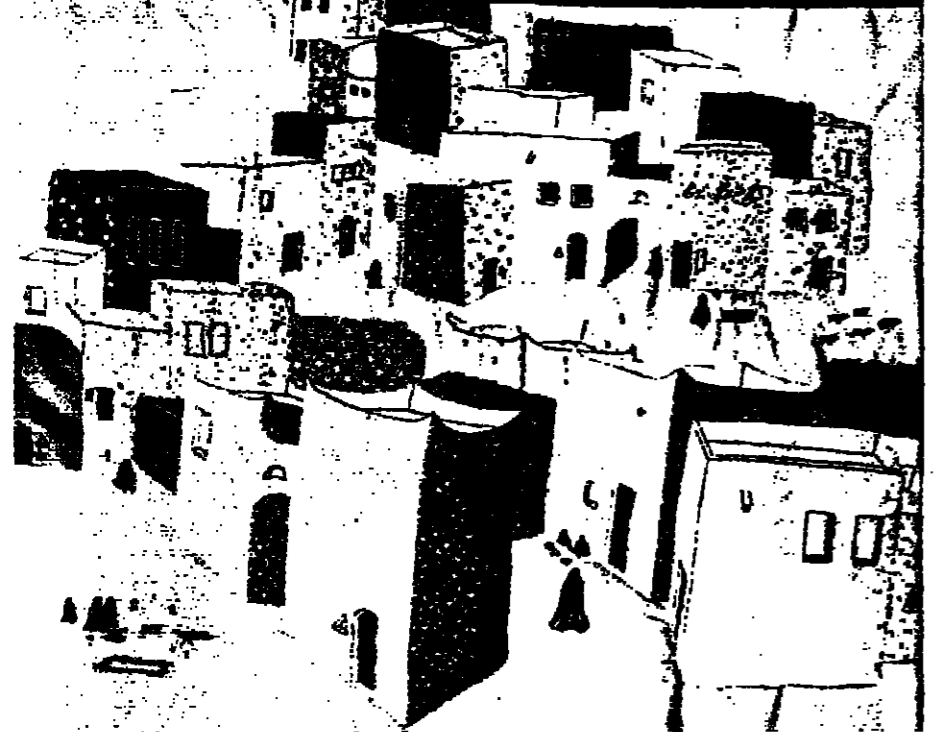
Several scenes were highly graphic with the



EXHIBITION: Nabila Bassam, an artist, held an exhibition of patchwork quilts at the Arab Heritage Gallery, in Al Khobar, recently. The above patchwork quilt was done by herself.

patches. The last month show was dominated by the patchwork and appliques of Gail Heinbaugh, mentor of patchwork in Al-Khobar. The contrast of floral and solid fabric in her appliques evoked a pastoral idyllic scene. In My Village, she embroidered or applique

done on rough dark brown fabric. Nabila originally planned one of these house scenes as a painting. Later she gave it to her seamstresses who converted it to an applique. It was her favorite among her exhibits. In another hanging, she showed ingeniousness



APPLIQUE: One of the quilts on which applique work done by Gail Heinbaugh. It was also on display.

no fewer than 25 diminutive people. A flock of sheep grazes, men crouch about a tiny coffee pot, and two women work outside one of the houses. The sun is a burst of red flowers, and the clouds are cleverly cut out in the quilting itself.

The influence of Malin Basil, Swedish illustrator of the Saudi scene, was strongly felt in many of the hangings on view. One applique, quilted by Arda Ekmeçji, was actually an adaptation of one of Basil's paintings, Farm in the Desert. Another fine work, Modern Oasis, by Na Hishmeh, showed one of the Swedish artist's surrealistic collapsing lamp posts.

her part, Nabila Bassam has a series of quilts illustrating old houses. In several of these which used collage techniques, disparefabrics appear side by side. The door of the house is a precious remnant from an

in using very frayed white fabric to suggest blowing grass. Over the last Eid holiday Nabila designed quilted prayer mats to be hard-wearing. One which has a chocolate velvet border is edged with a golden band.

A Turkish seamstress who specializes in patchwork quilts follows Nabila's selection of patterns, colors and fabrics to make elegant kinsize bedspreads. Done in the traditional designs of patchwork — log cabin, fan, clam, or star patterns, these are noted for their fine workmanship and delicate and restrained shading of colors. The calm shell quilt evokes mother-of-pearl in its tints of salmon, bois de rose, and beige. Another one in taffeta is a repetition of aquamarines and blues little exuberance but lots of refinement.

Heinbaugh's quilts were clearly Islamic in inspiration, and strongly geometric in structure. The day Arab News visited the exhibit, business was brisk as both Saudis and expatriates strolled round the gallery. The display ended on Feb. 28.

Ex-hostage recalls life in captivity

By Abdulkalam Yousef Massarueh, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Moorehead Kennedy, who was doing financial reporting in the United States Embassy in Tehran, was among the hostages released by Iran last month. Talking about the life he spent in captivity, he told Arab News that in the initial days the student-captors did not treat the hostages properly. He said that many hostages were made to sleep on the floor. Sometimes their hands and feet were bound. Conditions were very bad indeed in that first month," he said.

Subsequently, and particularly after the end of the month, conditions started improving. In the United States' rescue bid the moment worsened, Kennedy said and added that the hostages' physical condition was not that bad. The students were more interested in keeping the hostages in good health.

He said the treatment changed from time to time, depending upon the captives' status. He said they thought were involved in intelligence activities had a rough time. He recalled a particularly one incident. "In early February the captors had all of us lined up in the corridor and gave an impression that they were about to kill us. It was an act of terror. During the first two months we all thought we would be shot dead."

He said this incident kept all the hostages in constant fear. Many hostages tried to escape. "Even I thought of escaping," he said, "but I did not think personally that it was a very practical matter and in fact

all those who tried to escape were captured quickly in the compound itself."

Asked how many times they were moved, Kennedy said: "We were moved out in the first month and back again. And after the U.S. rescue raid in April 1980, we were



Moorehead Kennedy

moved all over Iran, first to Amadan, then to Isfahan and then back to Tehran." He said most of the hostages spent their time reading and writing. "We were all supplied tea at 7 in the morning and then breakfast which consisted of bread. The big meal of the day was luncheon. At best of times it was roast beef or

lasagna. At worst of times, it was mutton, rather badly cooked. In the evening it was almost always soups and beans. But food was not always very interesting."

"We played a lot of chess, but the captors did not give us cards. After some months they gave us cards. Most of us used to play cards or chess with the captors." He said the hostages were kept isolated from one another generally with the same roommates.

"And whenever they moved us out, the sides of the van or the car were painted or curtained. Every effort was made to keep our movements and the location secret." In contrast, he said, the guards kept good relationship with the hostages. "If a guard showed bad temper or disposition he was removed immediately." He said it was an effort within the cruel system to keep a good relationship with the hostages. "The guards used to be changed. In the beginning there were idealistic volunteers. Subsequently, a lot of them got tired, and quit."

Kennedy said the hostages were never taken back to the embassy, after April 26, 1980. He said the students were conscious of danger to them, the danger of our being taken, not just by American rescue teams, but by elements within Iran. According to Kennedy, the hostages were generally not happy with the rescue raid because it came when the conditions of the hostages were improving. Kennedy thinks that "this kind of violations of law will continue and the Carter administration made a mistake by allowing the late Shah into the United States while at the same time maintaining our embassy in Tehran."

Bombay: a city of stunning contrasts

By Geoff Gardner

BOMBAY — In the children's park of Bombay's Hanging Gardens rests a large re-creation of Old Mother Hubbard's shoe. As the visitor watches the children playing on it, he remembers, "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe, she had so many children she didn't know what to do." In this simple nursery rhyme lies a truth — the tragedy of India is too many people and too little of everything else.

Yet this subcontinent with its 660 million people, seven million in Bombay alone, is rich indeed for tourists — in history, color and sights. It is the worst of cliches to speak of a country as being one of "incredible diversity," but this, and almost any other description, fits India. There is too much to see in a country of so many people who speak 14 different languages and over 1,000 dialects, of 5,000 years of recorded history, and of a landscape which includes mountains, desert, jungle, and plains. The problem is where to start and how much to attempt to see and experience.

Most visitors stop first at Bombay because of the difficulty of overland travel and the decline of shipping lines. Bombay — seven islands joined together — gets its current name from the Portuguese. They called it "Bom Bahia" meaning "beautiful bay." Portugal later gave it to Charles II of England in 1661 as a dowry when he married Catherine of Braganza. The city, under the influence of the British until Indian independence in 1947, has traditionally been the Gateway to the East.

Bombay is not generally known for its tourist attractions, but has many worthwhile sights. And it offers visitors a focus on India, a place to begin.

The introduction can be simple. A bus and boat tour of the area gives a quick and cheap overview of a great contemporary commercial city and its rich historical past. For 25 rupees (SR 12) the four hour bus tour is complete with guide and admissions for the five stops.

The tour begins at the internationally known Taj Mahal Hotel where it is booked. A tourist attraction in its own right the hotel has a 76-year history and Victorian-Saracenic architecture. Here, as elsewhere in India, is the stunning contrast. Outside the hotel, within meters, are the desperately poor, often maimed "street people." And here are the hawkers, who beg for a rupee or aggressively sell almost anything a tourist will buy. These images, perhaps more than any others, are what the visitor will leave with.

The first sight on the itinerary, only a few hundred meters away, is the Gateway of India, which overlooks one of the world's finest natural harbors. This archway was built of light colored basalt in 1911 to mark the landing of England's King George V and Queen Mary.

A monument to the British raj and a lost empire as much as a commemoration, the Gateway today is a microcosm of Bombay. It illustrates the British influence in architecture and city planning. This widely recognized symbol of the city and the nation is thronged with people night and day, who linger there, sell postcards and trinkets, and sleep on its stone floor.

The Gateway overlooks a small park with an equestrian statue strength in Bombay and eventually lost control of it.

A few minutes away is the first stop, the Prince of Wales Museum. The museum was planned in the early 1900's and began operation in 1921. Its large dome highlights the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture and overlooking a spacious well-kept garden. The 30 minute stop is not really long enough to assimilate the beauty of the exterior and the three floors of exhibits inside.

The museum offers a look into 5,000 years of Indian art and even older artifacts. Display cards claim exhibits of axes and cleavers date back to the Palaeolithic Age, some 500,000 years ago.

One of the most interesting sections has works from the Indus Valley civilization, which modern archeology has linked with Mesopotamia and Sumer (now Iraq). The Land of Delmon, now Bahrain, was a main trading stop on the route from Sumer, down the Arabian Gulf, and into the Indus River. The Indus valley dwellers lived in well-planned towns with houses of brick and paved floors, bathrooms, wells and covered

sewers. These peoples made jewelry and were fine craftsmen and traders until the Aryans conquered the region in 1600 B.C.

Religious motifs are present in Hindu statues, Buddhist works from the 4th and 5th Century B.C.; Assyrian stone reliefs in surprisingly good condition which were used to decorate palaces in the 8th and 9th Century B.C. as ceremonial and narrative propaganda pieces for Assyrian kings; Portuguese art; Mughal painting; fine art in ivory inlay dating from the 8th century A.D.; painting and embroidery. On the top floor are weapons, portraits of Indian leaders throughout history, and British and European paintings in 19th century Romantic and Classical styles. Modern Indian silverwork and glasswork demonstrate 20th century Indian artwork.

All the exhibits are carefully labelled with informative data on the nature and dates of the pieces. Maps and further explanatory notes make the visit an enjoyable as well as educational experience in art, architecture, archeology, and natural history. From the museum, in the commercial center of Bombay, the tour bus moves along the "Queen's Necklace," offering a lovely view of the Beautiful Bay after the congestion and hustle of downtown. The circular beach is brightly lit at night and looks like a sparkling necklace. Throngs of people wander about the beach as the bus rambles past and onto the Jain Temple, on Malabar Hill, one of the more fashionable areas of the city.

Built in this century, the temple is a small structure elaborately decorated with figures from Jain mythology, which is closely related to Hinduism. The colorful paintings are almost Rococco in their colors and images. The Jains, who comprise only around ten million of India's population, are strict believers in non-violence. They wear masks around their mouths to prevent even the death of small insects who might be sucked into the mouth. Many Jains are wealthy merchants, turning away from the vocation of farmer, since tilling might destroy living things in the soil.

From the temple, the tour goes to the Hanging Gardens, so named because the gardens, a popular park, are constructed on top of the city's water supply. The 60-year old park offers further refuge from the traffic, people, and pollution of the center of the city. Decorated with shrubs and trees trimmed in the shapes of animals, the park is one of the cleanest and most pleasant spots in the area.

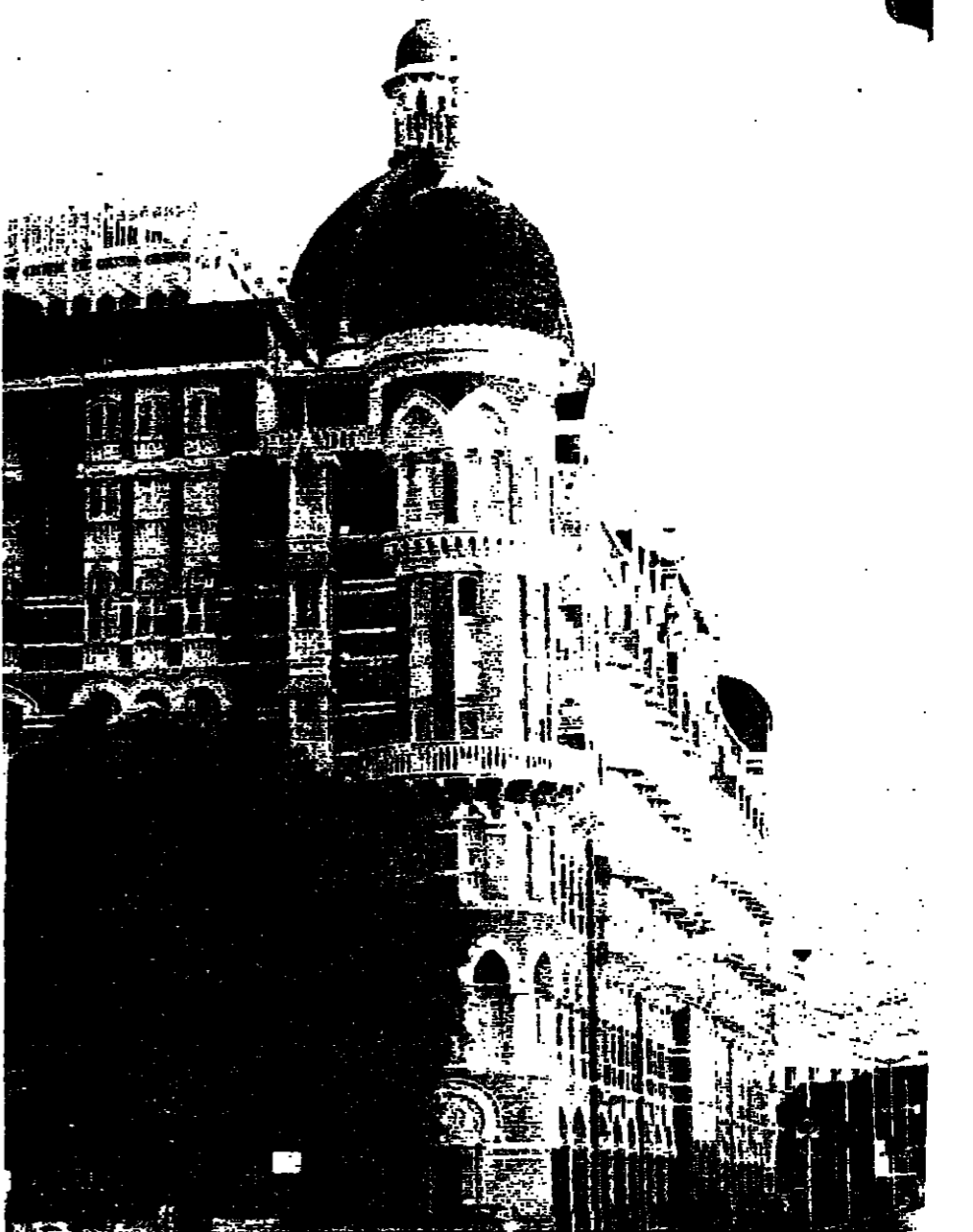
Across the narrow road is the children's park with Mother Hubbard's shoe and a view of the bay. Here is another reminder of what Bombay and India might have been without so many people.

From there the tour passes the Parsee Towers of Silence. The Parsees are a small group who expose their dead on the towers to be devoured by vultures so the bodies will not defile the earth. Cremation is forbidden since the Parsee worship fire, as well as water and

worked. The small austere room reflects better than any book the simplicity and strength of the man mainly responsible for the eviction of the British. He learned spinning there, and the room holds his famous "Churka," or spinning wheel. This device came to symbolize the Indian drive for

small doll-like figures viably show his "Stealing and Atonement." Gandhi, as a boy once stole a little gold piece and filled with remorse confessed to his father and asked for punishment.

Also depicted is the first civil disobedience march for the peasants in Bihar in 1917; the



HOTEL: The 76-year-old Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay, facing the Gateway of India.

economic self-sufficiency through development of local industry. There he held many conversations shaping his philosophy of non-violence and passive resistance to British rule.

His lessons have been followed by other Third World countries, which also realize the necessity of developing their own resources

bonfire of foreign cloth in 1921 to stress the need for Indians to rely on their own garment industry and not on foreign goods; the famous Salt March in 1930, when Gandhi walked to the sea to show his people they could get free salt from the ocean rather than pay the British tax. Another is of his fast to erase the ancient practice of untouchability. His influence was so great that government leaders agreed to start abolition of the law six days after the fast began, since they feared that there would be wide-spread rioting if Gandhi were to die. The last tableau is entitled "The World Bound in Homage," and depicts Gandhi's cremation on a sandalwood pyre in Delhi after his assassination by a group of Hindu fanatics. Their hatred arose out of his constant efforts for religious tolerance toward Muslims and all other faiths.

The rooms on either side of the exhibition are picture galleries with photographs and posters showing events in the life of this diminutive figure who defeated a nation superior in technology and military might.

Of all the stops on this introductory tour of Bombay and India, the Gandhi Memorial Museum was the one where the visitor would want to return.

The final stop is the Taraporevala Aquarium, jammed with Indians gazing at the indigenous fresh and salt water marine life. The 25-year-old aquarium has a Man-O-War, small sea turtles, among others, which can be viewed from a distance of two meters. Though not elaborate by Western standards, this close-up glimpse of marine life compensated for lack of diversity. At the end of the four-hour tour the visitor still has time to catch the ferry from the Gateway to Elephanta Island, an ancient site in the bay. This, too, is money well spent, only 18 rupees for the 45 minute boat ride and short guided tour of the temple. The visit is a short course in Hindu mythology.



GATEWAY: The Gateway of India, which was built in 1911 to commemorate the landing of George V and Queen Mary in Bombay. It is one of the tourists' attractions in the city.

earth. Visitors are not allowed in the towers, but they are another example of the diversity of the Indian population, descendants of the Zoroastrians of ancient Persia.

To many the highlight of the tour is a visit to the Gandhi Memorial Museum, where the Mahatma stayed periodically from 1917 to 1934. Truly a national treasure, the house contains some 25,000 books by and on Gandhi, his thought, and related subjects. But the real treasure is the room where Gandhi slept

and self-government.

There the Congress working committee met in 1931 and decided to send Gandhi as the sole representative to the table conference in London. There, frustrated at the results of the conference, he made the decision to launch a civil disobedience campaign for swaraj in 1931. And on the terrace he was arrested.

Adjoining his room is an exhibition in 28 tableaux of key events in his life. In the first

Advertisement for Kistler Duo at Hotel Alhamra, Nova-Park Jeddah. The ad features the text 'EVERY NIGHT IN OUR Ghalet Swiss DIRECT FROM NOVA PARK ZURICH' and 'THE KISTLER DUO'. It also includes contact information for the hotel and a photograph of two men playing musical instruments.

To retain WBC crown

Saad Muhammad kayoes Johnson

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey March 1 (AP) — Matthew Saad Muhammad, showing patience and speed, scored an 11th round knockout over eighth-ranked Vonzell Johnson Saturday to keep his World Boxing Council light heavyweight title.

Johnson, 28, of Columbus, Ohio, led throughout most of the scheduled 15-round bout by constantly moving around Saad Muhammad's frustrating attempts to score to face.

Johnson used his lanky 6-foot-4 frame and long arms to keep the 5-11 Saad Muhammad away until he began to tire in the ninth round. The champion stayed calm through the difficult early rounds and concentrated on wearing down his less experienced opponent. The end came midway through the 11th round when a lightning fast look stunned Johnson and a follow up right brought him down against the ropes.

Minutes after he returned another combination which brought Johnson to the mat again and referee Tony Perez stopped the fight.

Johnson lost the fight when fatigue from moving late rally caught up with him. Saad Muhammad scored when Johnson retreated but could not connect when his opponent kept moving.

The turning point came in the sixth round when Johnson, who was leading four rounds to one, slipped while barely being touched. Perez ruled it a knock-down, however, and Johnson laughed at the call.

Saad Muhammad, 32, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania now has a 29-2-3 professional record with 21 knockouts.

It was Saad Muhammad's fifth defense of his title in two years.



STINGING RIGHT: Saad Muhammad using his weapon.

As Watson flounders

Andy Bean moves into driver's seat

ORLANDO, Florida, March 1 (AP) — Andy Bean — greatly aide of the triple bogey disaster that ambushed Tom Watson — surged out to a three-stroke lead Saturday on the strength of a 4-under-par 67 in the third round of the \$300,000 Bay Hill Golf Classic.

Bean, who entered the day's play tied with Watson for the top spot, took sole control with a 197 total for 54 holes. He was a whopping 16 strokes under par on the 7,102-yard Bay Hill Club course.

Watson was victimized by the triple bogey when he drove out of bounds and eventually three-putted from the fringe on the ninth. He once was five shots behind on the back nine.

But Watson, golf's player of the year for the past four seasons, displayed the grit that has helped make him the game's no. 1 performer. He birdied two of the last four holes to salvage a 70 and took a 200 total into Sunday's final round of the chase for the first prize.

"Kind of an up and down round," said Watson, who has been fighting an erratic driver most of the season. "I'm just not very confident with my long game. I hit a bad drive on the ninth and it cost me a triple bogey."

Mark O'Meara, a rookie and former National Amateur Champion playing with Bean and Watson in the final group, was third, a distant seven strokes back at 204 after a third-round 70.

The only other men within 10 shots of the runaway Bean were Mike Donald and Mick Soli, tied at 206. Donald had the best round of the sunny, almost windless day, a 66. Soli shot a 67. Lee Trevino was 72-213 and Arnold Palmer, the tournament host and owner and operator of the Bay Hill Club, was 73-218.

Bean, winner of six titles in the last four years, quickly opened up a 3-stroke lead on

England cricketers wait anxiously

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, March 1 (AP) — England's cricketers, harassed by rain, soundly beaten in their last two matches by the West Indies and now dogged by political controversy, spent Saturday waiting to hear whether their Caribbean tour will continue.

The Englishmen arrived here Friday night after aborting the Guyana leg of the tour, including the second Test. This followed a Guyana government decision to debar fast bowler Robin Jackman a replacement for injured vice-captain Bob Willis because he had played and coached in South Africa.

The fate of the tour is to be decided by Monday at a meeting of the foreign ministers of Barbados, Antigua and Jamaica, the three countries where Test matches are scheduled.

Barbados foreign minister Henry Forde confirmed Saturday that a decision on whether Jackman would be allowed to play in the three countries would be made at the meeting.

Forde and foreign ministers Lester Bird of Antigua and Hugh Shearer of Jamaica are expected to discuss provisions of the

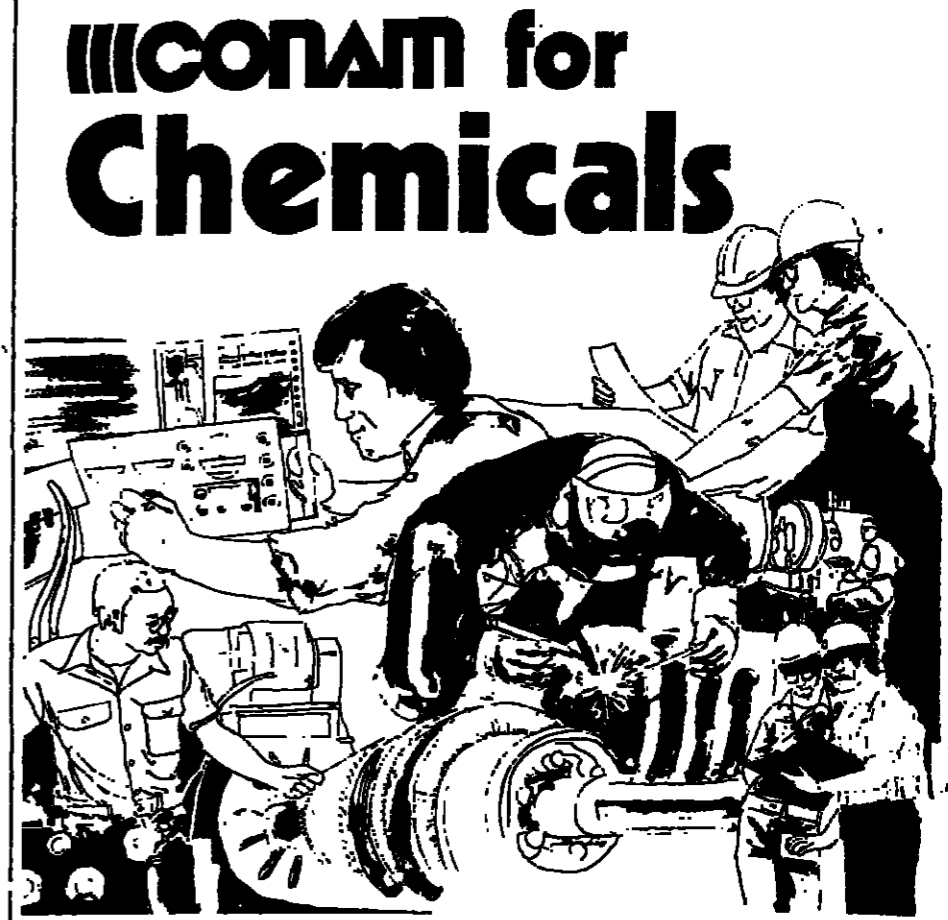
Glenagles agreement on sporting contact with South Africa, made at the 1977 Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in Britain.

Guyana said it revoked Jackman's visitors visa because his inclusion in the England team breached the Glenagles agreement.

The English Cricket Council, supported by British sports minister Hector Munro, disagreed, saying Jackman's inclusion did not contravene either the spirit or letter of the agreement.

Team manager Alan Smith said Saturday that if Jackman were not allowed to play here, the tour would be cancelled and the Englishmen would return home.

He continued, however, to express optimism about the outcome. "We have come here to play cricket and that is what we hope we will be allowed to do," he said.



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AUCKLAND, New Zealand, (AP) —

The touring Indian cricket team appeared certain of victory at stumps on the second day of their match with Otago at arisbrook Sunday. The home side, 131 run behind India on the first innings, were 60 for six wickets at close of play. Spinner Ravi Shastri destroyed the top half of Otago's second innings taking three wickets for 11 runs off 15 overs.

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan has offered to play the remaining three cricket Test matches against the West Indies if the English team's tour to the Caribbean is called off. The Pakistani team would fly to the West Indies at "a moment's notice," a

BRIEFS

spokesman of the Pakistani Cricket Control Board said Sunday.

GLASGOW, (AFP) — David Bryant, holder of the World Indoor Bowls title for the past two years, reached Sunday's final at Coatbridge here with an overwhelming 20-3 victory over another England player, Derek Bell, here Saturday. Bell had defeated Bryant the last time they met and won all his group matches this week, but in the semi-final, he could do little right.

PARIS, (AFP) — Sweden narrowly defeated Denmark 23-21 in the playoff for third place in the Group 'B' World Hand-

ball Championships at Saint-Ouen Saturday night. Switzerland beat France 21-18 to take fifth place.

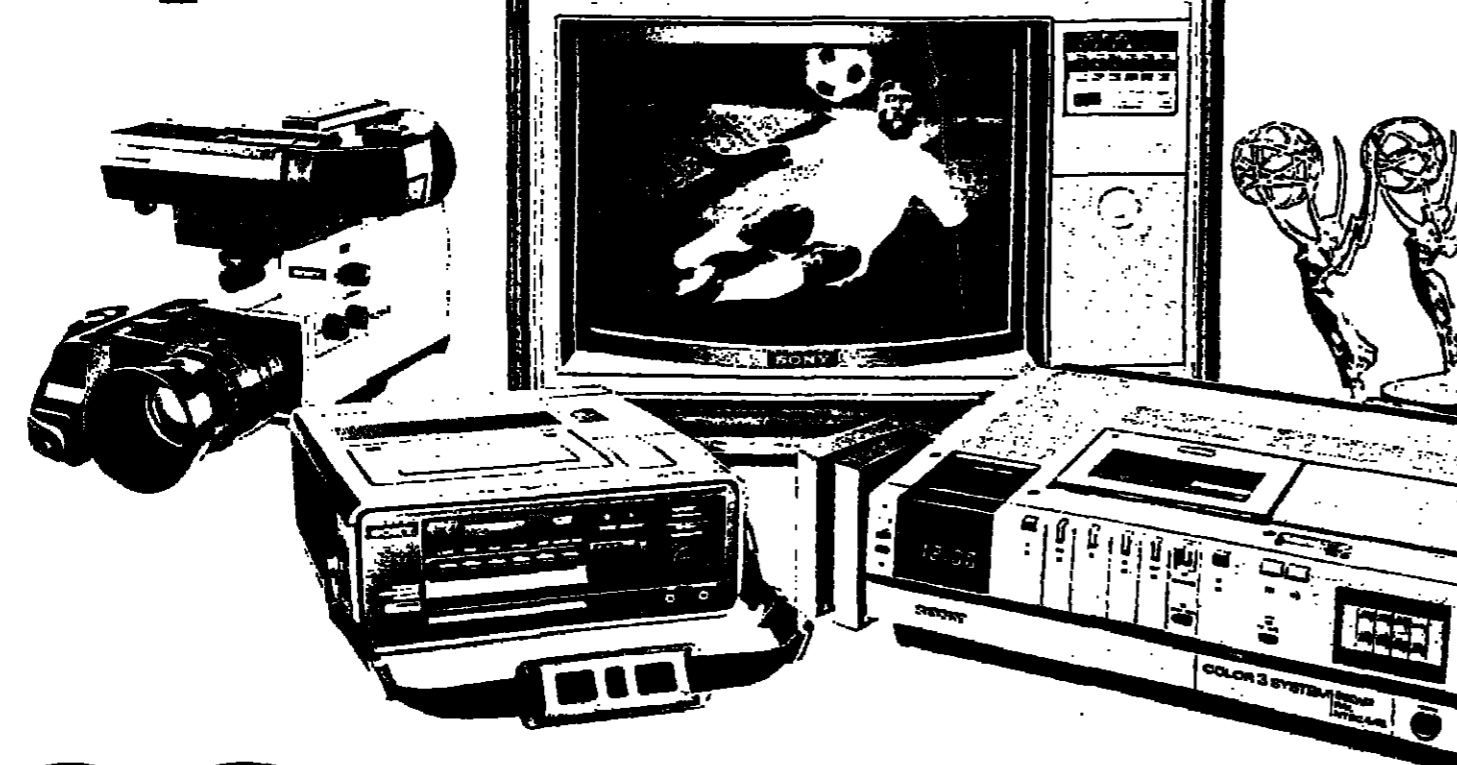
WASHINGTON (AP) — Clai Regazzoni, the Swiss racing driver, said Saturday that he is looking forward to a return to his Lugano apartment in the next couple of weeks and finishing his memoirs.

SEATTLE (AP) — Seventh-seeded Barbara Potter, a semifinalist in four of five women's indoor tennis tournaments she has entered, gained her first final berth in the singles competition of the \$150,000 Avon Tennis Championship Saturday night with a 6-4, 7-6 victory over Kathy Jordan.

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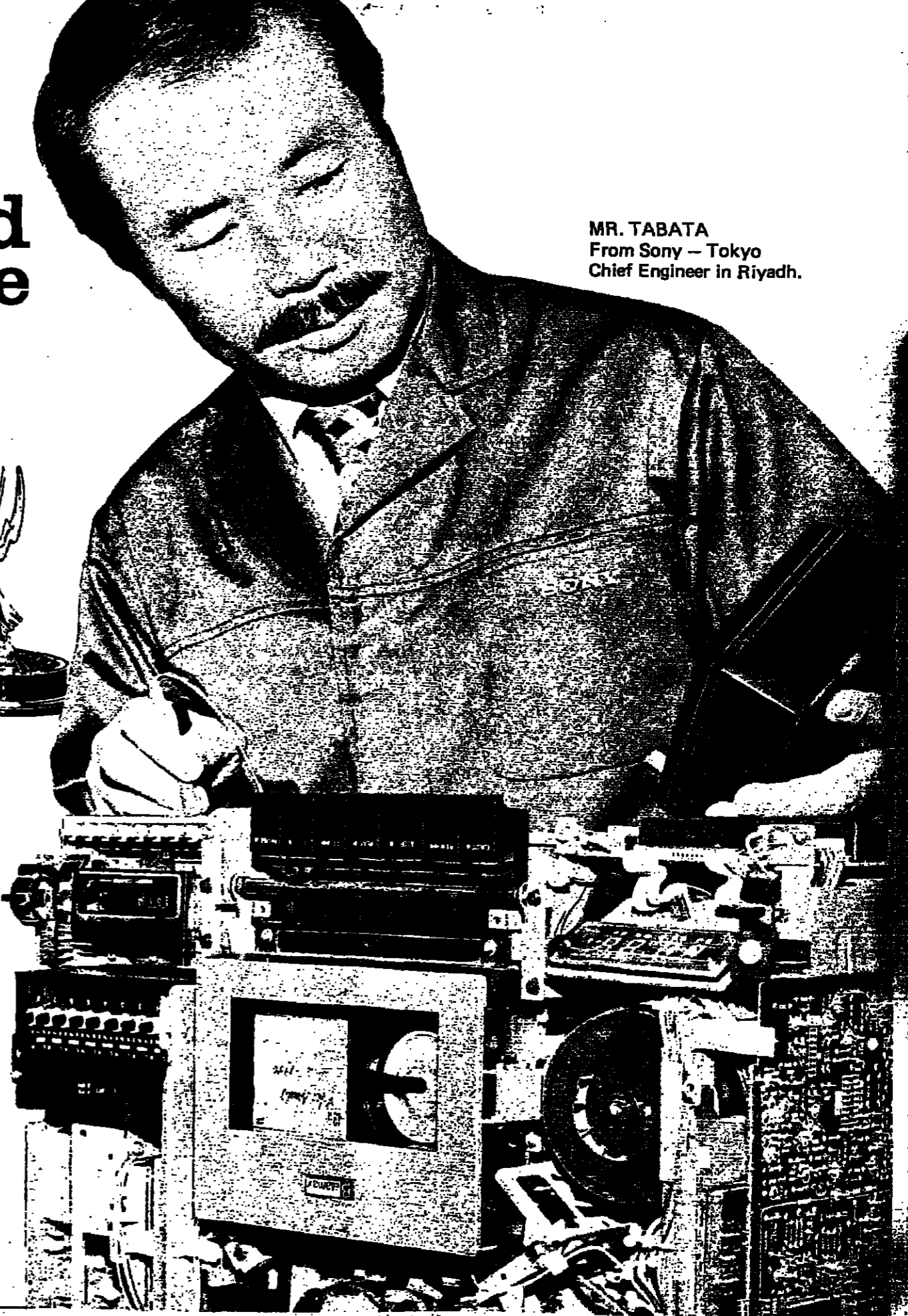
Through these service centres, SONY offers a 48 hour delivery, maintenance and repair service. (Applicable only when purchased through M.E.E. showroom).

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MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1981

Aston snatches maximum points

Ipswich strengthens position

LONDON, March 1 (R) — Ipswich added Coventry to their long list of victims Saturday and stayed firmly on course for their first English League Soccer Championship for 19 years. Coventry were trounced 4-0 which kept Ipswich two points clear at the top of the First Division.

scraped a late equalizer through Colin Walsh. Norwich City with only one point from their last eight games, defeated Brighton 3-1 in a relegation clash. Mick McGuire hit Norwich's first goal of the year in the ninth minute, then Dave Watson and Justin Fashanu collected two more. Mick Robinson replied for Brighton eight minutes from time.

into the match. Arsenal and their London rivals Tottenham both drew. Frank Stapleton and John Hollins shared the Arsenal goals but visiting Middlesbrough recovered twice through David Armstrong and Mark Shearer.

Soccer Results table with columns for English Division One, Scottish Premier Division, and Division Two, listing teams and scores.



ALL JOY: Czechoslovakia's Milos Fiera raises his hands as he crosses the finishing line to win the Amateur World Cycle-Cross Championship recently in Spain. Fiera is followed by Grazzord Jaroszewski of Poland and Paul de Brauner of Belgium.

Hogan betters world mark

LINCOLN, Nebraska, March 1 (AP) — Sprinter Deon Hogan of Kansas flashed to a world record in the 440-yard (400.4-meter) run Saturday and the Jayhawks went on to win their 11th big eighth Indoor Track and Field Championship in 16 years.

Asmara begins with a bang Dallah registers narrow victory

JEDDAH, March 1 — Dallah Avco consolidated their position at the top of the First Division, Wednesday night, with a 2-1 victory over Hochtief which puts them three points clear of Whittaker, although the latter have a game in hand.

Whittaker lose their next match. However, Whittaker play Lockheed, who are struggling with only five points from six matches, so much feel confident of a win.

weeks ago. Their next match is against Hochtief, who were the only team they beat in their early matches. Asmara must feel confident, but Hochtief are unpredictable and can play good football, as Saudia and Whittaker found to their cost.

Motocross photo contest

Friday's EMCA Motocross meet will also be the venue for keen amateur photographers as they vie for prizes in an exciting competition.

The picture can be about anything related to the meet and the winners will be chosen by Dick Massey, photographic editor of Arab News.

ENTRY FORM (in capital letters) with fields for NAME, ADDRESS, TEL NO, and DESCRIPTION.

Hada have a rest this week but they then face Toyota again in what will be a crucial match for their promotion hopes. NJIA and Toyota now head Division Two but Zahid and Dynasty are playing well and Hada should get over this poor patch, so this could well prove to be the closest of the three divisions, when the season finishes.

Transfer approved

NEW YORK, March 1 (R) — The North American Soccer League (NASL) has approved a transfer of the Detroit Express Franchise to Washington, NASL commissioner Phil Woosnam has announced.

Tanner, Mayer to clash in final

MEMPHIS, Tennessee March 1 (AP) — Roscoe Tanner moved quickly into the final of Sunday's U.S. National Indoor Tennis Championships Saturday night, taking only 45 minutes to dispose of unseeded Tom Gullickson 6-1, 6-0.

Advertisement for BAKHAMIR (بأخميميس) featuring furniture, office curtains, and interior design services. Includes contact information for Riyadh and Jeddah.

NOTICE section featuring a portrait of a man and text regarding immigration or legal matters.

GAC RYAN RENTS advertisement listing services like cranes, compressors, trucks, generators, and backhoes. Includes contact numbers for Jeddah and Riyadh.

Advertisement for JEAN COUTURIER featuring a woman in a patterned dress and the text 'CORIANDRE JEAN COUTURIER' and 'GAZZAZ'.

Advertisement for DEVELOPMENT MANAGER by A NEWLY ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE COMPANY. Details requirements for a candidate with 5 years experience in Saudi Arabia.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LINES. M/V KOTA MOLEK VOY, E-291, ARRIVED AT JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT ON 28-2-81.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED OFFERS INVITED. A joint Saudi/British company based in Jeddah seeks offers for furnished or unfurnished accommodation for its senior staff.

Food crisis looms large over Poland

WARSAW, March 1 (AFP) — Poland, which has had four series of major riots since 1956 over food shortages and price increases, is now confronted with a new set of serious scarcities of potatoes, cereals, grains, livestock and other basic foods.

Agriculture Minister Wojtecki said Saturday that the country's 1980 cereal and forage production was the lowest in 20 years. The potato harvest was short by 50 per cent and sugar beet production was down 65 per cent from its usual level, Wojtecki said.

He also announced a shortfall of 130,000 tons in seeds for cereal grains as the spring seeding season approaches.

The shortage follows on the heels of promises by Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to tackle the country's agricultural problems as part of a general program to put Poland's economy back on its feet.

According to Wojtecki, livestock production was also well down from previous levels.

In January, there were 1.7 per cent fewer pigs and 6.8 per cent fewer cattle than in the same month in 1980, and livestock levels will

continue to shrink despite efforts to step up production, he said.

It will take at least one year to increase the number of pigs in Poland and several years to increase the number of cattle, Wojtecki said.

Contributing to the problem was the shortage of forage, he said.

In the past five years, the state has not raised the prices it pays to farmers for agricultural products and in some cases the prices have declined.

During the same period, farm equipment doubled and trebled in price while serious shortages of farm machinery parts are crippling attempts at stepping up production. This spring, shortages of tractor spare parts, particularly tires and batteries, are expected to make useless about 20 per cent of Poland's 40,000 tractors.

Attempts at modernizing the country's agricultural industry are also hampered by the size of farms. Some 60 per cent are five hectares (12.5 acres) or less, and many such farms are owned by the country's millions of private farmers.

Russia rules out oil imports

MOSCOW, March 1 (AP) — Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov has presented a slow-growth oil production plan to the Communist Party Congress, but a senior economic official insisted to reporters the plan "doesn't mean we cannot produce more."

The economic official, Nikolai Ryzhkov of the state planning committee, also declared, "I can firmly state that we have never been importers of oil and are not going to be in the near future."

The plan presented Friday by Tikhonov

calls for oil output of 620 million to 645 million metric tons by 1985 (12.4 to 12.9 million barrels per day), about the same target once set for 1980. The plan for 1985 was first revealed last December.

The Soviet Union produced 603 million tons of oil (12.06 million barrels per day) in 1980, and plans a slight rise to 610 million tons (12.2 million barrels per day) this year.

Tikhonov also called in his economic policy message for strong efforts to avoid wasting energy.



FREIGHTER GROUNDED: The West German freighter *Algol* lies on the ground at Stenharav in southern Finland as poisonous chemicals are being removed to a smaller ship. The freighter has remained grounded for six weeks and efforts to remove the chemicals or unfasten the ship have been hit by bad weather.

Downward trend in German economy continues

BONN, March 1 (AFP) — West Germany's economy seems to be getting deeper into difficulty, strengthening calls for an austerity plan against a background of worsening inflation and trade performance, and a fragile mark.

This contrasts with West Germany's image in the 1970's as a model of economic and industrial rectitude — but there can be no doubt about the changing climate with prices rising by 0.8 per cent in January and 0.7 per cent in February.

On top of this, Germany has just registered its worst-ever trade deficit of 923 million marks (\$435 million).

The warning signs first appeared in August when the first deficit for 15 years was recorded. However, the deficit for the whole summer was a mere 133 million marks (\$63 million).

But it now looks as though West Germany has lost its magic touch of achieving surpluses despite the rising cost of oil and the onerous value of its currency.

In 1974 — the year following the first oil price shock — West Germany had a trade surplus of 50,800 million marks (\$24,000 million).

But today the country's exports do not meet the cost of importing oil which is likely

to become an increasing burden because the country lacks an alternative energy policy.

The volume of exports in January was 10 per cent down on January 1980, indicating that the weakness of the mark has not helped exports. Significantly, exports of capital equipment which have traditionally spearheaded West Germany's sales drive are running into difficulties.

In addition, German auto manufacturers exported 43,700 fewer cars in January compared with a year ago, while Japanese auto firms sold a record 531,500 cars in West Germany last year — a third more than a year earlier.

Nigeria to pay BP \$131million for takeover

LAGOS, March 1 (AFP) — British Petroleum will receive 71 million naira (\$131 million) worth of Nigerian crude oil as compensation for its assets that were nationalized 19 months ago, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

An agreement to that effect was signed by BP and the Nigerian government.

The managing director of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Odoliji Lolomari, told journalists that the oil would be given to BP at current prices, the news agency said.

Senior BP officials would not say whether a deal on future participation by the company in Nigeria's oil industry was reached during the visit to Lagos of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington earlier in February.

Dacca to seek more IDB aid

DACCA, March 1 (R) — Bangladesh is to ask the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to give more aid to the least developed Islamic countries on liberal terms, Finance Minister Muhammad Saifur Rahman has said.

He was talking to reporters before leaving Saturday for the Sudanese capital of Khartoum to attend the annual meeting of the IDB beginning Monday.

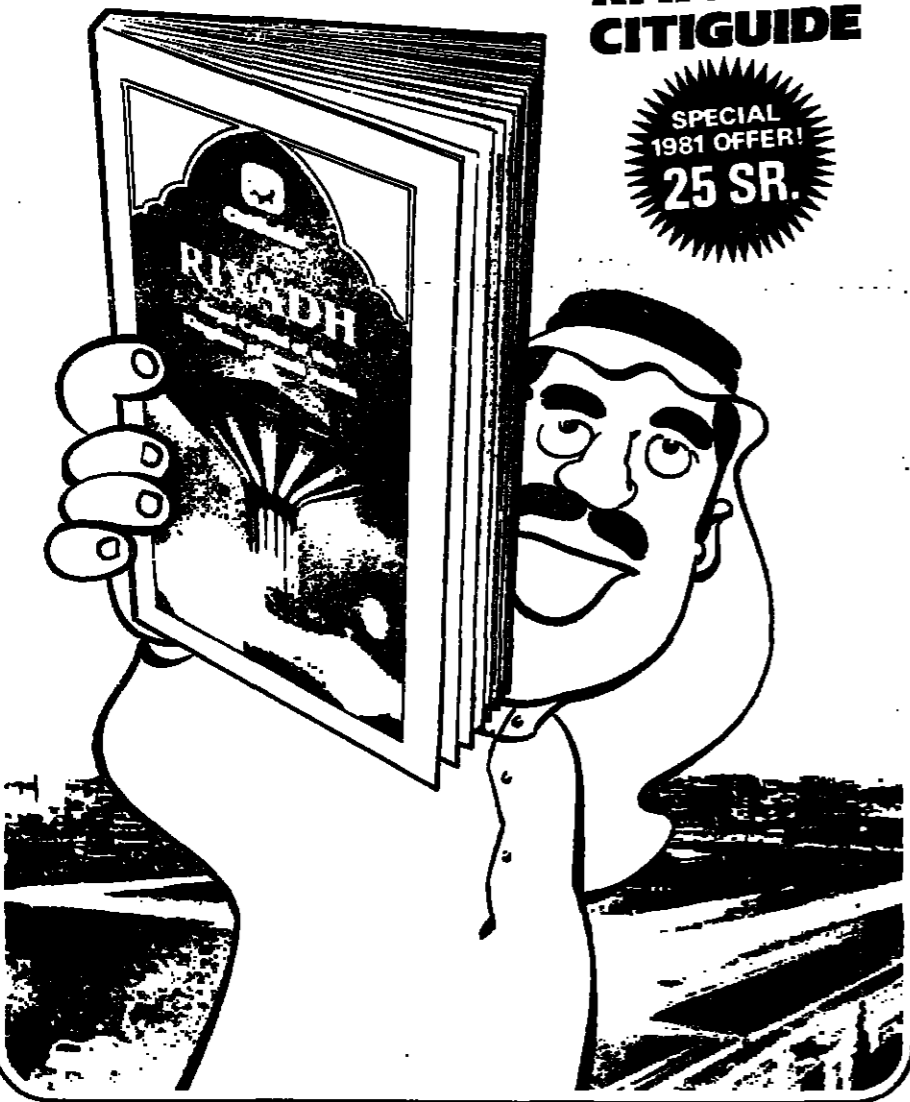
Rahman said he would press for a relaxation of the conditions the IDB attaches to aid for the poorest developing nations.

Bangladesh would ask for more commodity and project aid, the minister said. The IDB has been aiding Bangladesh to import crude oil, edible oil and cement, but Dacca wants the assistance to cover other imports too.

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Tel No. 6432888 and 6432758) by
10 th March, 1981 corresponding to
4th Jamad Ul-Awal 1401 A.H.

To bridge budget gap

China to cut spending by \$9.9b

PEKING, March 1 (AP) — China plans to slash its spending by 14.8 billion yuan (\$9.9 billion) this year to eliminate a budget deficit while trying to improve living standards, its chief economic planner reports.

Vice-premier Yao Yilin told legislators the cuts would include a 45 per cent reduction in capital construction spending, and would also affect defense, administration and subsidies to unprofitable enterprises. China also has lowered its 1981 oil and coal production targets, Yao said.

The government will seek to ensure stable prices, produce more consumer goods, build more housing and give raises to workers such as teachers and scientists who do not receive bonuses now paid to factory workers to encourage production, he said.

Parts of Yao's report to the standing committee of the National People's Congress, delivered Wednesday, were distributed

Saturday by the official Xinhua News Agency.

Yao said China would issue 4 billion to 5 billion yuan (\$2.7 billion) to \$3.3 billion in treasury bonds to partly make up for the 1980 deficit. Most are to be sold to businesses, local governments and prosperous communes, but individuals, may buy the bonds if they wish, he added.

Yao said both revenues of 107.4 billion yuan (\$71.6 billion) and spending of 112.4 billion yuan (\$74.9 billion) in the original 1981 budget have been reduced to balance at 97.6 billion yuan (\$65.1 billion), a cut in planned spending of 13 per cent.

China ran a deficit of 17 billion yuan (\$11.3 billion) in 1979 with spending of 127.4 billion yuan (\$84.9 billion), and planned for an 8 billion yuan (\$5.3 billion) deficit in 1980 with spending of 114.3 billion yuan (\$76.2 billion).

There have been reports that the actual 1980 deficit was bigger than that. Yao said the capital construction budget in 1981 would be chopped from 55 billion yuan (\$36.7 billion) to 30 billion yuan (\$20 billion).

He said it would concentrate on projects that meet urgent production needs or can be put into operation quickly, on housing and on urban public utilities.

The report did not say how big the spending cut for defense would be. The oil production target has been lowered from 106 million to 100 million tons, he said. China reported production of 105.8 million tons in 1980, down slightly from 1979.

Yao said the target for coal produced under the plan is being lowered from 359 million to 338 million tons. Last year, China reported total coal production of 600 million tons, down 5.5 per cent from the previous year.

Yao said the Central government actually would have a deficit of eight billion yuan, but that local governments with surpluses would be required to lend it that amount, maintaining a balance for the country as a whole.

While equipment imports would be reduced and certain projects undertaken in cooperation with foreign countries readjusted, the scope of trade and economic cooperation will grow as China's economic readjustment progresses, Yao said.

Despite cuts in certain areas, he added, China sought the greatest possible development in energy and electricity, transport, science, education, public health, culture and service industries, as well as agriculture, light industry and production of consumer goods.

He said various steps would be taken to find work for urban people now awaiting jobs. China's current unemployment is estimated at 20 million.

Reporting on 1980 results, Yao said the total grain output of about 316 million tons was second only to the record 1979 harvest of 332 million tons, while cotton production reached a record 2.6 million tons, up 20 per cent from 1979.

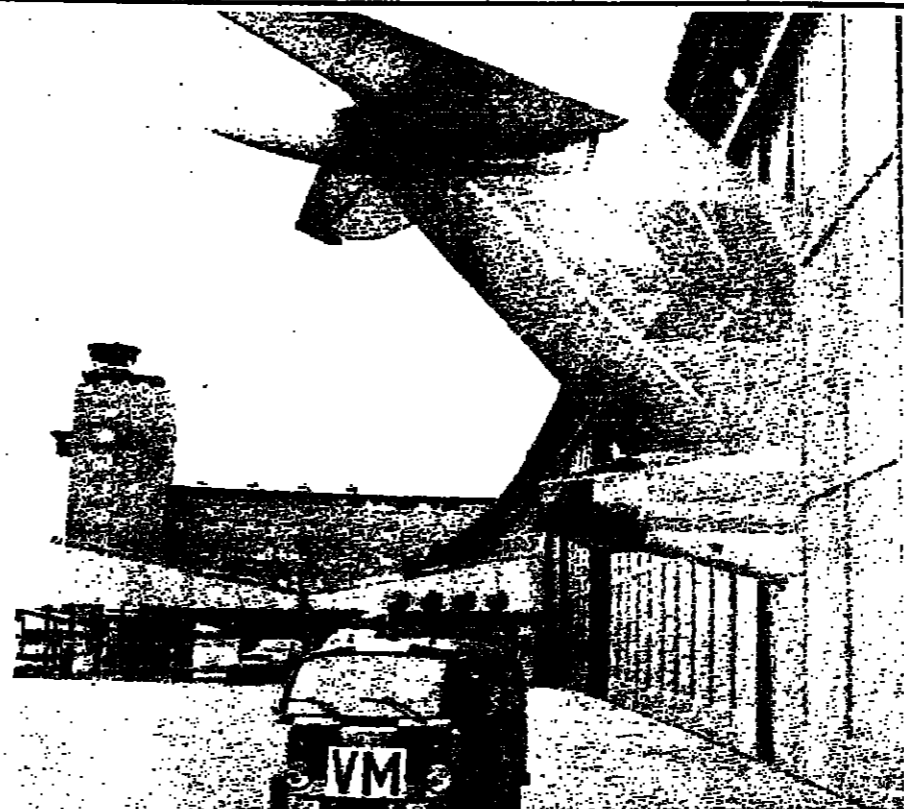
China has reported that droughts in the north and floods in the south hurt 1980 farm production.

Yao said light industrial output last year climbed 17.4 per cent, instead of the planned eight per cent, and total industrial output value climbed 8.4 per cent, exceeding the planned six per cent.

Yao said China can attain at least eight per cent growth in light industry this year. He said the target for steel production would be lowered from 35 million to 33 million tons to spare fuel, energy and transport capacity for light industry.

China's foreign trade deficit dropped to \$570 million from \$1.87 billion in 1979, Yao reported. Total urban and rural purchasing power grew by more than 30 billion yuan (\$20 billion), he said.

Yao said the readjustment policy will allow China to break away from its long-standing malady of trying to obtain results too quickly, regardless of actual economic conditions. Various economic reforms, such as giving more than 6,000 enterprises greater power to make their own decisions, would continue, he said.



TAIL STICKS OUT: A smaller plane or a larger hanger is what a commercial carrier would need at Munich airport. The roof of the maintenance shed lacks 36 centimeters to accommodate the Boeing 727. Technicians inserted a plastic sheet into the sliding doors and cut a hole into the plastic. Now the cabin stays inside for repairs, while the tail sticks out.

Europe blames high interest for recession

PARIS, March 1 (AFP) — The managers of the Western European economies now appear to be coming round to the view that the current high interest rates, mainly in the United States, constitute a factor for prolonged economic recession.

West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt bluntly described the present high interest rate levels "in the United States and in other countries" as "destructive and absolutely unacceptable in the longer term," unless governments "drop full employment as a policy target". Schmidt made this comment in an interview with French daily last week, as French Economics Minister Rene Monory called the U.S. rates "handicap" for Western economies.

Monory was expected to make "informal" representations to U.S. leaders on this subject in Washington shortly, with the tacit backing of finance ministers of the 10-nation European Economic Community, who discussed the problem in Brussels recently.

The issue has in fact been raised repeatedly by America's partners at meetings of senior officials in the Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) in recent months.

All OECD governments agree that the United States has to give priority to fighting inflation. But they would like the Americans to find other means of doing so than monetary restraint alone, which automatically pushes up U.S. interest rates.

India faces \$1.9b deficit budget

NEW DELHI, March 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government Saturday unveiled a 12-month deficit budget that increased tax exemptions for lower income citizens.

The additional budget for April through March, 1982, totaled Rs. 248.7 billion (\$ 31.09 billion) and included a deficit of Rs. 15.4 billion (\$1.9 billion).

The spending program, nine per cent over 1980-81, was presented in the traditional budget message to parliament by Venkataraman, minister of finance.

Military spending of Rs. 37.9 billion (\$4.74 billion) accounted for about 16 per cent of the total and was up .3 per cent over 1980-81.

While announcing plans to levy Rs. 2.7 billion (Rs. 334 million) worth of new excise and customs taxes, the finance minister proposed to exempt an additional 1.4 million citizens from income tax.

This would be done by raising the minimum taxable annual income from \$1,500 to \$1,875. Most Indians fall below the minimum and only two per cent of government revenues comes from income tax.

Telephone calls would cost more — the current 0.30 (Rs. 3.75 cents) per local call would rise to 0.40 rupees (5 cents). So would imports of numerous technical items like computers with increased customs duties.

"The economic situation continues to be difficult, but also shows great improvement

over the desperate conditions prevailing a year ago," Venkataraman said.

He announced a marginal increase in interest rates on bank deposits, a five-year "tax holiday" for export-oriented industrial units set up in various free trade zones and more concessions for small manufacturers.

Venkataraman said he hoped for "higher production and increased utilization of capacity" as a result of his proposals.

The government also proposed to spend more on India's search for oil and its food production program.

About Rs. 10.1 billion (\$1.26 billion) have been allotted to the petroleum sector, compared to Rs. 7.8 billion (\$975 million) last year.

India is expected to produce a record food-grain harvest of 132 million metric tons in 1980-81, Venkataraman said, outlining plans to increase investment in the agricultural sector to Rs. 10.4 billion (\$1.3 billion). The comparative figure for last year was Rs. 9.2 billion (\$1.5 billion) on food production.

He also announced a \$188 million allocation for family planning. "All our efforts at eradicating poverty will be frustrated if we cannot reduce the rate of population growth," he said.

Also proposed was Rs. 900 million (\$11.3 billion) allocation for India's atomic energy program and another Rs. 460 million (\$57.5 million) on space research.

Japan's car makers may limit their exports to U.S.

TOKYO, March 1 (AFP) — Seven Japanese auto manufacturers are considering holding their exports to the United States this year at a total of 1,800,000 units — the same as in 1980, the economic daily *Nihon Keizai* has reported.

The paper said that the makers, including Toyota and Nissan, would individually impose voluntary restraints and their expected 1981 export figure would be conveyed to the U.S. through the Japanese government.

The step was being taken to help solve the major trade dispute between Japan and the United States over the success of the Japanese sales drive, the paper added.

Planned exports to the U.S. would be based on purely economic cars including prospects for passenger car demand in the U.S., the yen's movement against the U.S. dollar, and the sales strategy of U.S. car makers, such as General Motors and Ford, the paper said.

In another development, the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), the world's largest computer maker, has proposed a tie up with the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company of Japan in the small computer sector, industrial sources here have reported.

Under the plan, IBM would buy computers produced by Matsushita, Japan's premier home electrical appliance manufacturer and Matsushita Communication Industrial Co. The computers, priced at less than 10 million yen (\$80,000) would be sold under the IBM brand throughout the world.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.65	8.89
Belgian Franc (1,000)	96.00	112.00	—
Canadian Dollar	2.78	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	156.00	159.00	157.30
Dutch Guilder (100)	142.00	—	142.20
Egyptian Pound	—	4.17	4.34
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	91.00	91.20
French Franc (100)	67.00	68.00	66.15
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	69.15
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	40.30
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	8.25	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	32.00	33.50	32.90
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.90	—	16.20
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.52	10.37
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.20	12.19
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	85.25	85.75
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	72.00	70.40
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	33.85
Philippines Peso (100)	—	—	43.95
Pound Sterling	7.34	7.60	7.40
Omani Ryal (100)	—	91.85	92.00
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	159.80
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	—	38.75
Swiss Franc (100)	169.00	174.00	171.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	—	86.00
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.34	3.35	3.343
Yemeni Ryal (100)	—	73.30	73.30
Gold kg.	—	52,800.00	—
10 Tola bar	—	6,200.00	—
Ounce	—	1,715.00	—

Cash and Transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St. and Sharafiah, Jeddah — Tel: 6420932, 6530843.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Abqeq	Maintenance of lights in Abqeq	—	1000	March 16
Ministry of Health	Supply of equipment for natural cure at the Central Hospital, Al-Jof	812	500	March 28
Ministry of P.T.T. (Saudi)	Supply of wooden ladders	310050	300	March 16
Municipality of Medina	To undertake illumination project in stage 12	—	2500	March 9
Directorate General of Meteorology, Jeddah	Operation and maintenance of observatory equipment at Jeddah's new airport	—	100	March 7
Municipality of Mecca	Aerial spray of insecticides for 1981-82	24	500	March 16

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Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
3.	Glacier Verde	El Hawi	Reefer	27.2.81
4.	Tabuk	Kanoo	Rice/Steel/Pipes/Gen.	"
5.	Alaska II	O.C.E.	Reefer	28.2.81
6.	Lupin	Alireza	Contns-Gen./Trac.	28.2.81
7.	Annita	Kanoo	Flour/Rice/Oil	28.2.81
8.	Arab Al Hijaz	S.C.S.A.	Bagged Sorghum/Gen.	28.2.81
11.	Kota Molek	O.C.E.	Gen/Foodstuffs	28.2.81
20.	Davao	O.C.E.	Reefer	27.2.81
21.	Penny 'S'	El Hawi	General	"
22.	Eastern Sage	Algezirah	Gen./Struc. Steel	22.2.81
23.	Sciocco Universal	Star	Reefer	27.2.81
24.	Rungholtsand	El Hawi	Reefer	25.2.81
26.	Dory	Star	Durra	28.2.81
28.	Ocean Glory No. 6	O.Trade	Gen/Canned Goods	"
35.	Al Rumaitiah	Kanoo	Containers	"
36.	Largs Bay	Alireza	Containers	23.2.81
41.	Med Freezar	O.C.E.	Reefer	"
42.	Stamatios G.	O.C.E.	Bagged Barley	28.2.81
Ro Ro	Luberom	S.F.T.C.	Contns/Mafiz	27.2.81

RECENT ARRIVALS:

Largs Bay	Alireza	Containers	28.2.81
Al Rumaitiah	Kanoo	Containers	"
Kota Molek	O.C.E.	Gen/Foodstuffs	"
Ocean Glory No. 6	O.Trade	Gen/Canned Goods	"
Ocean Glory No. 6	O.Trade	Gen/Canned Goods	"
Lupin	Alireza	Contns/Gen. Trac.	"
Arab Al Hijaz	S.C.S.A.	Bagged Sorghum/Gen.	"

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DAMMAM
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS OF
24.4.1401/1.3.1981 CHANGES OF PAST 24 HOURS

1.	Mount Olympus	Gulf	Bulk Barley	7.2.81
2.	Sea Triumph	UEP	loading Scrap	17.2.81
3.	Pain Trader	Barber	Steel/Gen/Onions	22.2.81
9.	Robin Hood	UEP	Rice/Barley/Gen.	27.2.81
11.	Han Garam	OCE	General	26.2.81
13.	Han Cheong	OCE	Gen/Cement	25.2.81
14.	Chiosmerchant	OCE	Bagged Cement	12.2.81
16.	Charystis	Gosaibi	Bulk Cement	22.2.81
17.	Yda	Gosaibi	Bagged Sugar	22.2.81
25.	Eleusia	Orri	Steel Prods	22.2.81
31.	Ping Chau	UEP	General	22.2.81
32.	Dumont Durville	Alireza	Steel Pipes	28.2.81
33.	Sonders Hausen	Kanoo	General	28.2.81
36.	San Shuhaid	Kanoo	General	1.4.78
38.	Pasra Flag	SMC	Cement Silo Ves.	27.2.81
37.	Pacific Exporter(DB)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	25.2.81
38.	New Excellence(DB)	Globe	Bulk Cement	"

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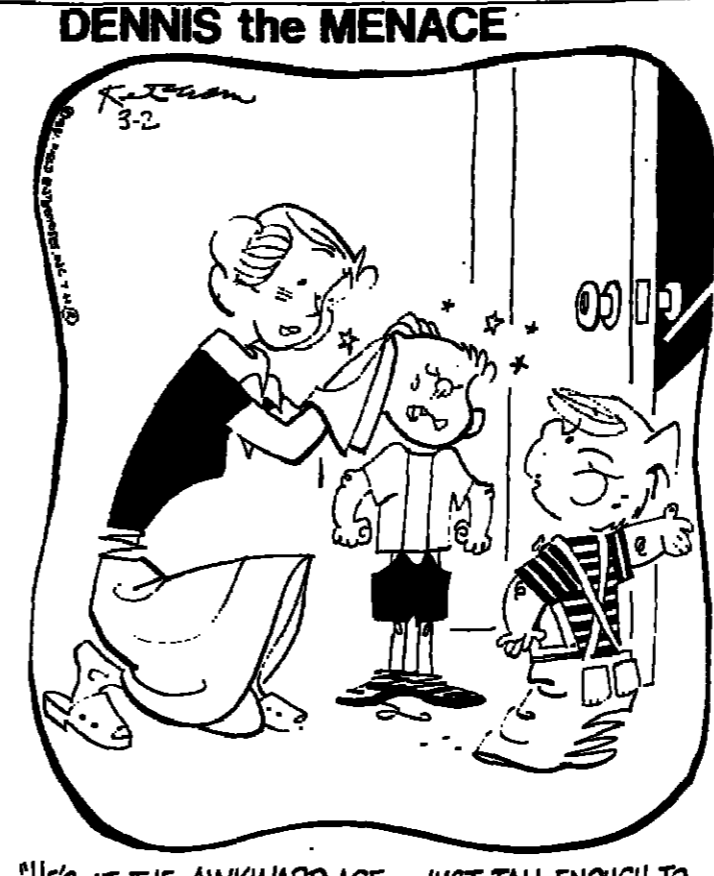
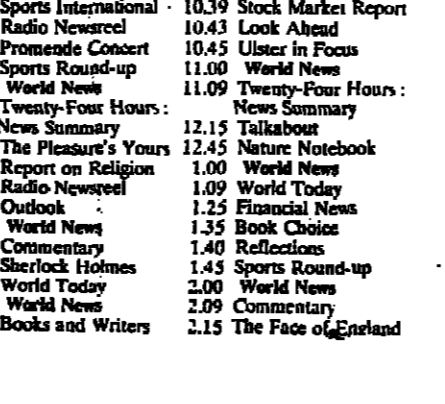
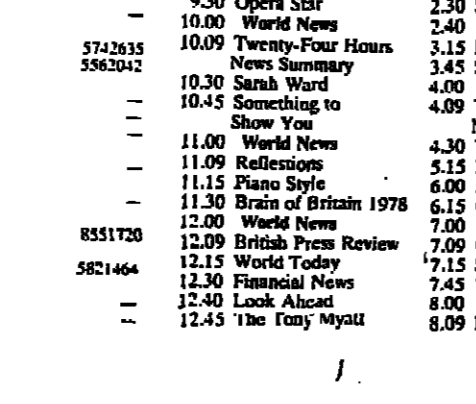
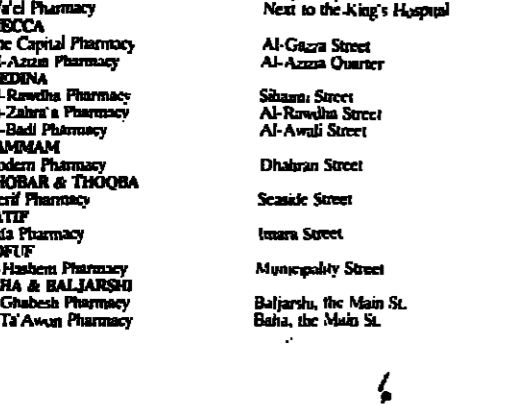
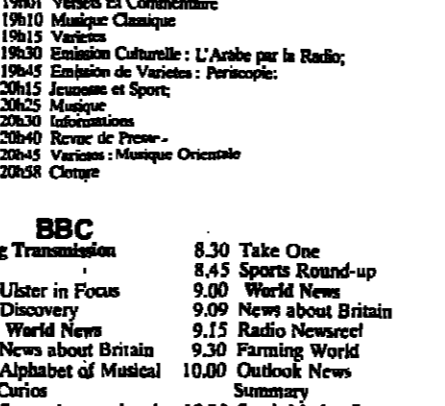
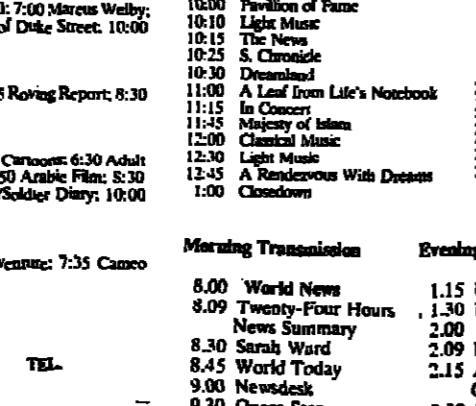
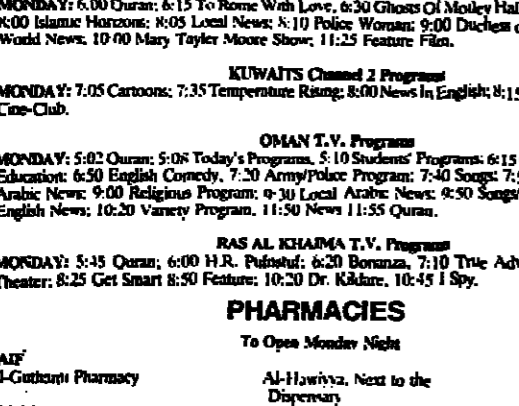
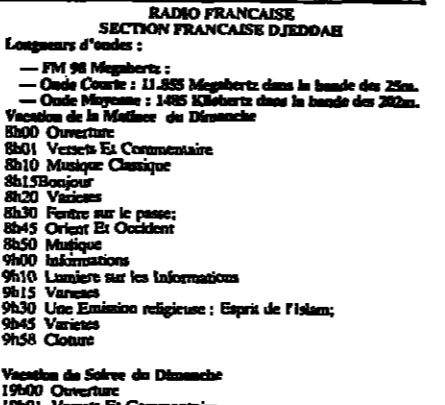
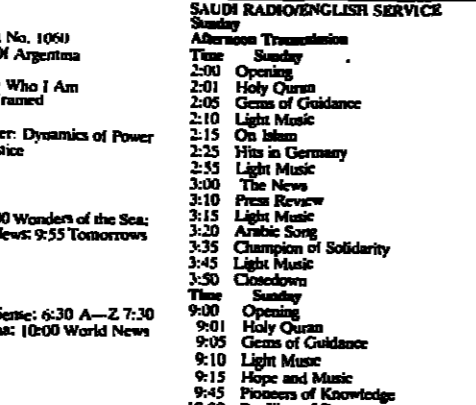
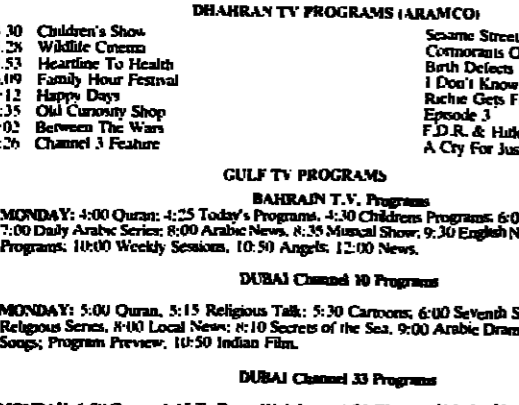
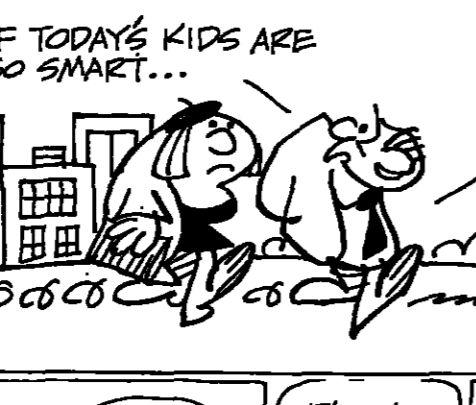
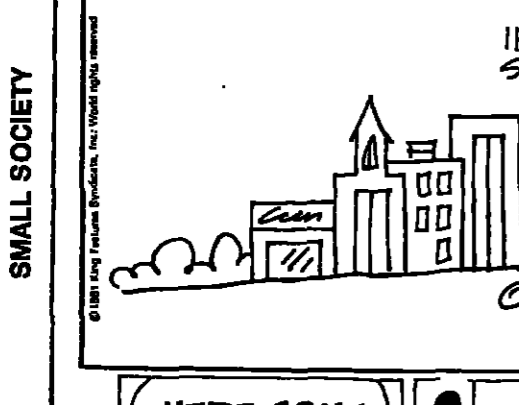
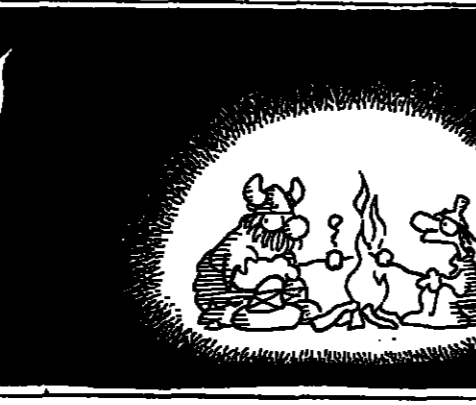
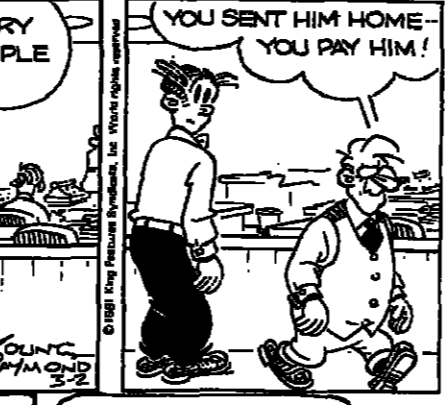
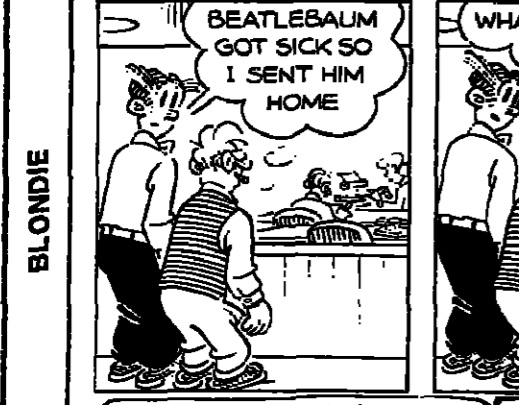
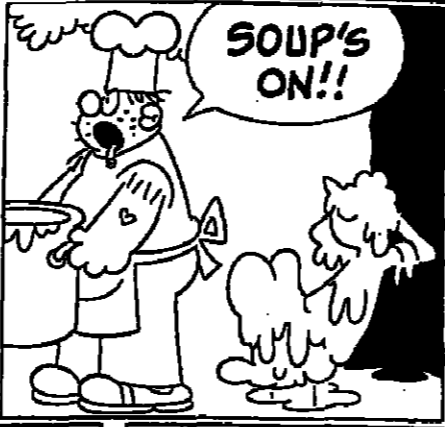
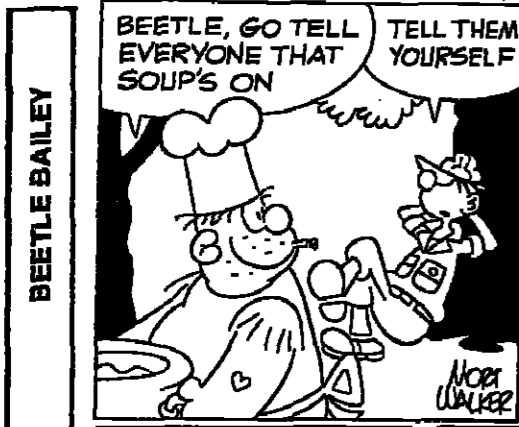
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Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker Famous Hand

East dealer. Both sides vulnerable. NORTH: ♠KQ63, ♥863, ♦J78, ♣J64. WEST: ♠94, ♥985, ♦AQ109832, ♣A10. EAST: ♠98754, ♥7, ♦A1032, ♣K75. SOUTH: ♠A102, ♥AKQJ1052, ♦KQ4, ♣.

The bidding: East South West North Pass 20 Pass 2♥ Pass 3♥ Pass 3♣ Pass 4♥. Opening lead - five of clubs. Artificial bids can be very valuable when the right hand comes along...

Believe It or Not! PAUL HILL, ENGLAND'S YOUNGEST PILOT. LIGHTNING BOLTS HAVE STRUCK THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING IN NY CITY AS OFTEN AS 9 TIMES IN ONE PERIOD OF 20 MINUTES.

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Your Individual Horoscope Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1981. What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Friends and advisers are helpful in business...

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH. ACROSS: 42 Equal, 1 Bartok, 5 Caligula's tongue, 10 German song, 11 Knee slapper, 12 Italian river, 13 Sagacious Humiliate, 14 Tape color, 17 Before, 18 Cocktail, 20 Wee bird, 21 S. Afr. fox, 22 Dutch island near Venezuela, 25 Clocking device, 26 Arizona river, 27 Partner of miss, 28 Turned inside out, 30 Spade, 33 Elec. unit, 34 Grapple, 36 Low I.Q. person, 38 Binge, 39 Jewish ascetic, 40 Fish-eating bird, 41 Villa - at Tivoli.

Saturday's Answer. 19 Australian marsupial, 20 Ski lift, 21 Unchallenged by fine industry, 23 Sethback, 24 Futile, 25 Current, 27 German city holiday, 29 Binding substance, 30 Accumulate, 31 Unchallenged, 32 Measuring apparatus, 35 Stride, 37 Vietnamese holiday.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXR is LONGFELLOW. One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc.

ABIQFNPPQUXBJPA ASJQZGUFNMLUZBMONCUI YBjTBQQUQBFPUNI ZBMJTPNLLUL - NIBIZ. Saturday's Cryptogram: LET US NEVER NEGOTIATE OUT OF FEAR. BUT LET US NEVER FEAR TO NEGOTIATE. - JOHN F. KENNEDY.

VOA News Summary: 8:00 News Roundup, 8:30 Reports: Actualities, 9:00 Special English, 9:30 News Summary, 10:00 News Roundup, 10:05 Opening: Analysis.

HIT SHOT FIRST RATHER THAN OPEN FACE. PACE RATHER THAN SPIN WILL PUT BALL AWAY FOR YOU ON "SITTERS."

arab news CALENDAR

Table with columns for DHAHRAN TV PROGRAMS (ARABIC), SAUDI RADIO ENGLISH SERVICE, RADIO FRANCAISE, and BBC. Lists various programs and their times.

Table with columns for PHARMACIES and TEL. Lists various pharmacies and their contact information.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1981

France said halting 10 missile boats to Libya

CHERBOURG, France, March 1 (R) — France has decided to block delivery to Libya of 10 missile-carrying patrol boats ordered by Tripoli four years ago, informed sources here said. The decision was taken Saturday in retaliation for Libya's role in the recent Chad civil war and the announcement last month that Chad, a former French colony, was to be merged with Libya, the sources said.

Somalia rules out return of Soviets

KUWAIT, March 1 (AFP) — President Muhammad Siad Barre of Somalia said Sunday the Soviet Union will never be allowed back into his country as long as he has anything to say about it, though it is working hard to get a new foothold there.

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Wasat*, he added that the United States and other Western nations were not "effectively helping Somalia to face the dangers that threaten it."

As an example of the dangers, he mentioned "the mobilization of Ethiopian forces on the country's borders." Somalia and Ethiopia are in conflict over the Ogaden region.

Sinai peacekeeping force

Egypt favors U.N. participation

CAIRO, March 1 (AFP) — Representatives of Egypt and the United States said they do not foresee any major difficulties in the setting up of a multi-nation peacekeeping force in the Sinai peninsula, which Israel is to evacuate by 1982. Ossama El Baz, Egyptian undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and the U.S. envoy Michael Stermen said technical problems remain concerning the force, but that they are expected to be resolved without major difficulties.

The two officials made the comments following a three-hour talk on the subject. Stermen is in Tel Aviv and Cairo for what he termed exploratory discussions on the Middle East. It is the first direct contact that the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

'Bottle feeding disastrous'

Infant deaths increase in N. Yemen

LONDON Bureau — A massive influx of powdered milk to the Yemen Arab Republic is a major cause of an epidemic of infant malnutrition, sickness and death, according to a report published by two British development agencies. Author James Firebrace comments: "The effect of the active promotion of milk powder over the past four years has been disastrous. Infant malnutrition and mortality were amongst the highest in the world and the spread of bottle feeding has made prospects for an early improvement look slender."

Infant mortality is so common in Yemen that over one quarter of babies born die in their first year. Researchers believe the main cause of death is protein-calorie malnutrition as a result of over-diluted milk used for bottle feeding in unsterile conditions. The report, published Friday "Infant Feeding in the Yemen Arab Republic" is published jointly by War on Want and the Catholic Institute for International Relations after several years of research. It comes out heavily critical of the over 60 different companies marketing milk in the Yemen. Although powdered milk itself does not harm young children, it is never as beneficial as breast milk and its use for bottle feeding does lead to serious hazards.

BRIEFS

CAIRO, (R) — Egyptian security police recently foiled an attempt by men of the Japanese Red Army to hijack an Egyptian airliner, the semi-official weekly magazine *October* said Saturday.

CAIRO, (AP) — Israel's first ambassador to Egypt is scheduled to leave his post here March 17 to prepare his candidacy in his country's general elections next June.

RABAT, (R) — Moroccan ground and air forces destroyed 18 enemy vehicles during an attack by Polisario fighters on the outpost of el-Hagounia in the Western Sahara Friday, the Moroccan News Agency (MAP) said Saturday.

GENEVA, (AP) — Some 20,000 refugees are dying of starvation in a remote camp in Somalia, according to a spokesman of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Spokesman Leonidavico said the Xega Camp was the worst camp he had seen in 20 years of service with U.N. agencies.

Five of the 10 "Combattante-2" class patrol boats ordered in 1977 have already been launched at the Cherbourg shipyards, and the others are under construction. The Combattante-2, equipped with 76-mm cannon and four Otomat missiles, is rated by experts as perhaps the fastest patrol boat currently in service.

Libya's 1977 order, worth some \$600 million includes building of the 10 vessels, training of crew members in France and setting up a maintenance center near Tripoli. It is not the first time the Cherbourg Yard has run into difficulties with its foreign clients.

Five gunboats built for the Israeli Navy but immobilized in Cherbourg by a French arms embargo were taken out of the port under cover of darkness on Christmas eve 1969 and eventually reached Israel. More recently, three Combattante-2 patrol boats, ordered by the late Shah of Iran but blocked here because of French financial claims on the new Iranian Islamic government, were hauled on to dry land in this Normandy port to prevent an unauthorized departure.

France in the meanwhile, stepped up security for three of the gunboats, sources in Lorient port city said. Libyans have also been barred from the 70-ton vessels, the sources said. About 100 Libyan sailors were training to use and maintain the ships.



PLANNING: Afghan freedom fighters discussing plans to defend the village of Kochai in the Parwan Valley, 180 kms from Kabul, from the Soviet occupation forces. The picture was recently taken by a freelance photographer.

Israel violates faith, says Hassan Ali

CAIRO, March 1 (AP) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has accused the Israeli government of trying to make the normalization of relations with Egypt an issue in next June's general elections in the Zionist state by raising "unjustified" charges against Cairo.

Ali was reacting Saturday to a statement issued by the Israeli foreign ministry Thursday, accusing the Egyptian government of slowing normalization, procrastinating in ratifying bilateral agreements, and harassing professionals from maintaining contacts with their Israeli counterparts.

"Israel has taken several measures contrary to the policies of Egypt and the United States in regard to reaching a comprehensive Mideast settlement which discouraged normal Egyptians from going along with normalization," Ali said in a statement to the Middle East News Agency.

Additional charge for Rajai Bani-Sadr protests new bill

TEHRAN, March 1 (AFP) — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr strongly criticized a bill which would put Premier Muhammad Ali Rajai temporarily in charge of three vacant top ministerial posts. The foreign, commerce, and economy and finance portfolios have not been assigned because of differences between Bani-Sadr and Rajai.

Under a bill presented to parliament Wednesday by 33 deputies, most of them members of the ruling Islamic Republic Party, responsibility will be passed to the prime minister. The proposed law amounted to "ignoring the votes of the people who elected the president of the republic," Bani-Sadr said in a communique released here Saturday.

"The proposal submitted to parliament will have very grave consequences for the country," he warned, as it "creates a new climate" which seeks to "begin a new level of attacks — in light of the current crisis, God knows where (this) will lead the Islamic Republic of Iran."

"The assembly must take into consideration the fact that solving the disagreement (between Bani-Sadr and Rajai) does not imply taking away the president's rights,"

Bani-sadr said. "Some time ago the Imam (Ayatollah Khomeini) solved the problem of choosing the three ministers. We acted according to this solution, but as soon as the Imam took action, the draft law was submitted to parliament," he added.

The president, who gave no details of Khomeini's solution, also said he had written the Ayatollah about the issue and was waiting for his reaction.

Georgetown University racist, says Libya

TRIPOLI, March 1 (AP) — Libya's official news agency said an American university was "fanatical and racist" for giving back \$600,000 of grants because it did not want to be linked to a country that allegedly supports terrorism. "The people who made this decision revealed their true identities as fanatical crusaders who are hostile to Islam and to Arabs," the Jana Agency reported Friday.

The Liberals Arts University in Washington had accepted the grants over the past four years to endow a professorship at its center for contemporary Arab studies.

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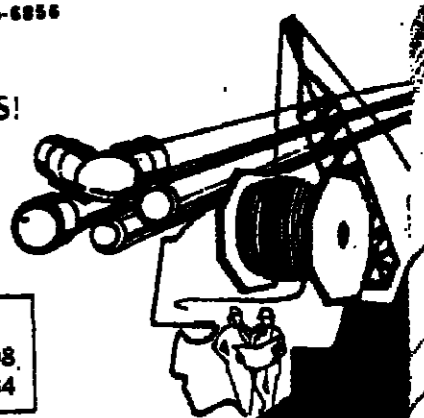


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PAGE 14

Over Salvador

Latin Americans oppose U.S. moves

The U.S. diplomatic offensive against alleged Soviet expansionism in El Salvador has been met with warnings from some Latin American nations against any intervention in that country's civil war.

"We are sure that a military solution is not viable and that only a political solution will restore peace to the region," Mexican president Jose Lopez Portillo said last week.

Lopez Portillo has been one of the most outspoken Latin American leaders in opposing any intervention in El Salvador. Other nations, including military governments which have traditionally condemned all forms of leftist attacks have also indicated they do not wish to see the United States dispatching troops to El Salvador, as it did in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Argentina's official news agency, Telam, pointedly referred to the Dominican intervention in a dispatch Friday indicating that the military government there opposed to any intervention in El Salvador.

Telam claimed that Argentina, Brazil Mexico and Venezuela had joined in warning the Reagan administration against intervention. Brazil's military-backed government officially has said nothing about the U.S. White paper about Communist arms supplies to El Salvador. Foreign ministry spokesman Ber-

nardo Pericas said Brazil had seen no evidence of Soviet and Cuban involvement in El Salvador.

In Caracas, the Venezuelan government has also kept official silence on the U.S. campaign.

"The Honduran government does not intervene nor will intervene in the internal matters of El Salvador. That country should decide its own fate," said a Honduran spokesman Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carrazo has refrained from comment on the issue.

Guatemala, despite having one of the most stridently anti-Communist governments in the region, has offered no official support to U.S. campaign.

Meanwhile, a powerful bomb explosion wrecked a three-story International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) office before dawn Saturday and another two bomb-blasts killed five persons during the night, a police spokesman said in San Salvador. Elsewhere in the country, at least a dozen persons were reported wounded in scattered firefights between leftist guerrillas and troops loyal to the civilian-military junta.

The police spokesman said all three explosions appeared to be the work of leftist guerrillas.

'Eurocommunists' attack Moscow over Afghanistan

ROME, March 1 (Agencies) — Italian politicians and newspapers have said that the Kremlin is giving a cold reception to an Italian Communist leader at the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow.

Giancarlo Pajetta, who heads the Italian party's delegation, was not invited to address the full congress Friday, as leaders of many other countries' parties had done earlier in the week. Pajetta spoke instead in a union hall at a meeting of Moscow city Communists.

Pajetta, in his talk, reiterated the Italian party's criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and called for "total respect for the independence and autonomy of the Polish people."

Pajetta, the party's foreign affairs chief, was chosen to represent the Italian Communists at the conference after party secretary Enrico Berlinguer decided not to go. He was the first Italian party chief in history to skip a Moscow party congress. The Italian party is the largest Communist party in the West.

In his speech, Pajetta notably condemned "the presence of foreign troops" in Afghanistan and came out for "a negotiated solution among the interested parties guaranteeing the independence and nonalignment" of that

country. Britain's Communist Party told the Kremlin Saturday that the independence and sovereignty of each party was the essential basis for their relations. Gordon McLennan, leader of the British party, was the first West European "Eurocommunist" to be allowed to address the party congress in the Kremlin since it began Monday.

"Differences can and do exist in the Communist movement on certain questions including Afghanistan, and our views on this question are well known," McLennan said. His reference to Afghanistan was the first hint from the rostrum of the congress hall of opposition to the Soviet intervention there among Eurocommunist parties.

Despite his reservations on Afghanistan, he said it was slander to describe the Soviet Union as an aggressive expansionist power and attacked both President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of their policies.

In Peking, China said the world would have no faith in Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's call for a reduction in international tension until Moscow withdrew its troops from Afghanistan and Vietnam pulled out of Kampuchea.

Basques attack policemen

BILBAO, Spain, March 1 (Agencies) — A bomb thrown from a passing car at a police vehicle injured three policemen inside early Sunday in the suburb of Portugalete on the outskirts of this Basque city, police said. The terrorists fled and a few minutes later opened fire on another police car. Its occupants escaped injury but a woman passerby was severely wounded.

One of the three policemen in the first incident suffered serious stomach wounds. The other two suffered minor injuries. The new terrorist attack came hours after the moderate wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA announced an unconditional ceasefire.

ETA's political-military wing, which released the honorary consuls of Austria, Uruguay and El Salvador unharmed Saturday after one week in captivity, told a clandestine news conference in Guipuzcoa province the ceasefire would help resolve "the problems of the Basque country."

The wing also asked the military branch of ETA, which is blamed for more than 95 political killings last year, to honor the ceasefire. Police sources attributed this new attack, which came six days after an abortive military coup in Madrid, to ETA's radical military wing.

Right-wing army officers and paramilitary civil guards last Monday took more than 340 members of the lower house of parliament hostages at gunpoint for more than 18 hours. An investigation continued into the revolt by civil guards acting at the behest of at least four army generals.

The guerrilla group which has announced an unconditional ceasefire in the Basque country is only one part of the ETA which over the last decade has become synonymous with political violence in Spain.

For averting coup

Spanish king praises armed forces

MADRID, March 1 (AP) — Five days after averting a coup d'etat by right-wing military men in Madrid, King Juan Carlos has asked the armed forces to stick to the constitution and avoid "impudent actions that may bring the nation to critical situations."

Addressing 1,500 cadets at the Military Academy in Zaragoza, 240 kms northeast of Madrid, Saturday, he also criticized certain recent "political attitudes" as well as news media drives that he said "created an atmosphere of worry and uneasiness" within the armed forces and security forces.

The 43-year-old monarch praised the armed forces and police for their attitude during transition to democracy from dictatorship and after all sides for common effort to solve pending problems. The king came to Zaragoza to renew loyalty to the Spanish flag 25



ANTI-NUCLEAR MARCH: In one of Europe's biggest anti-nuclear rallies in years, thousands of demonstrators marched Saturday to the nuclear power plant at Brockdorf, West Germany. Seen in the picture are protesters crossing a bridge on the way to the power plant.

Soviet troop exercises begin in Poland today

WEST BERLIN, March 1 (Agencies) — About 35,000 Warsaw Pact troops will begin a week of maneuvers in Poland Monday, informed sources in West Berlin said Sunday. The exercise, named "tarza 81" (shield 81), will involve troops drawn mainly from Soviet units stationed in Poland and from the Polish Army itself, the sources said.

East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary will be sending only staff officers, medical and communications units, they added. The sources said the maneuvers appeared to be part of the regular program of Warsaw Pact exercises. But it was unusual that it should be held only six months after

the major "brotherhood-in-arms 80" exercise staged in East Germany last September, they added.

"Shield" maneuvers were held in Poland in 1972 and 1976 and on both occasions involved battle troops from all the Warsaw Pact member states except Romania. The sources said the decision to limit the presence of most members at the "Tarza 81" exercise to officers and non-combat units appeared to reflect sensitivity about the present political situation in Poland.

Meanwhile, for the first time in a month, Warsaw's streets throbbed with people on a Saturday after a string of officially-approved weekends that is apparently without precedent. For the past three weeks, city streets have been largely empty on Saturdays, resembling the downtown streets of a small town on Sundays. But this Saturday, throngs clogged crosswalks and shoppers crowded stores to nearly regular weekday proportions.

The weekend, a concept that for as long as anyone can remember has meant Sundays off, is unusual to Poles, who are accustomed to six-day weeks. Longtime residents say that Poles have never had three two-day weekends in a row.

The situation came about (at the end of January, when negotiators from the government and the Independence Union Solidarity reached a compromise on working Saturday issue that had prompted strikes throughout the month — and several unofficial holidays. In an agreement reached after 12 hours of tough bargaining, the two sides resolved that in 1981 every fourth Saturday will be a working day of eight hours.

Ice worries Pacific balloonists

NAGASHIMA, Japan, March 1 (AP) Hours before Sunday night's scheduled launch of the first manned balloon voya across the Pacific, ice loomed as a "potentially very hazardous" factor in the operation. Even so, balloon commander Ben Abruzzo said he remained confident of success.

The "double eagle V," with its crew three Americans and one Japanese, was to lift off from the grounds of a hotel at this H Springs resort 228 kms west of Tokyo around 10 p.m. (1300GMT). The balloonists hope reach California, 9,699 kms away, in three days — and if all remains well, sail on across the United States to the east coast.

The total trip of 14,400 kms would trip the existing record for a single balloon flight. As ground crew members inflated the huge 26-story-tall balloon with helium, Abruzzo and his teammates discussed whether they might have to delay departure because developing ice conditions in clouds above the area on Japan's Pacific coast.

"Our decision is to go," said Abruzzo, 50-year-old Albuquerque, New Mexico, air developer and master balloonist. "It means picking up ice right from the get and we'll probably have to drop ballast gain attitude. But I wouldn't go if we didn't have a good chance of success."

Abruzzo also conceded that the launch would be difficult because of crosswinds. Abruzzo, one of the trio of Americans who made history's first Atlantic crossing by balloon in 1978, said that if Sunday's liftoff is delayed, it likely would be five or six days before wind and ice conditions eased enough for another try.

Riding with Abruzzo in a cramped fiber Gondola beneath the gas-filled envelope were Larry Newman, 33, of Los Angeles, also a veteran of the Atlantic flight, Ron Clark, 40, a communications expert from Albuquerque, New Mexico, and sports promoter Ricky Aoki, 42. The Pacific voyage has been planned for a year and is costing around \$1 million. The main sponsor is the Victor Co. Japan (VJC), Ltd. The American Broadcasting Corporation paid \$100,000 for television rights.

A delay in the Pacific crossing could rival American balloonists Maxie Anderson and Don Ida an edge in the race to set another spectacular ballooning record. Their planned round-the-world flight was aborted in India last month because their balloon, the "Jub Verne," could not clear the Himalayas. Anderson, the third man with Abruzzo and Newman on the Atlantic crossing, has said he hopes to obtain 566 cubic meters of helium and, with some other changes, continue a transglobal trek.

From page one

the interest of German industry, industrialists and manpower to continue cooperation and exchange benefits liberally with a country like Saudi Arabia?

Q — I would like to inform Your Highness that our magazine has conducted a poll in a small sector of German people. The majority was in favor of the sale of tanks to the Kingdom.

A — Because they are really thinking about the interest of their country.

Q — Chancellor Schmidt says that German relations with the Kingdom must always remain excellent because Germany depends on it for many things apart from oil, and because of the moderation and wisdom shown by it as a member of OPEC. He believes the Kingdom must always remain stable and be consulted in the Islamic group of nations. What is your opinion and what do you think Germany should do to adhere to this policy as a German viewpoint.

A — This statement is enough for us as it does come from number one authority in Germany. I am sure that he has not made it until he had convinced himself of the constructive policy of the Kingdom — a policy which aims at the prosperity of the world. This is our policy and I do not think any country can win the respect of the world unless it is capable of maintaining and defending such respect. We need power to protect this moderation.

Q — When Schmidt spoke about the Kingdom and the need to help it to become strong and stable in the Gulf, do you think that if Germany sold you the weapons required, it should take part in safeguarding the security of the region.

A — The Gulf states do not want anyone to participate in their protection. They can defend themselves if they get the right arms coupled with manpower and technical expertise. The only missing factor is arms for self-defense.

Q — Do you mean that the sale of German arms to the Kingdom is the foundation stone in the bilateral relations?

A — We consider it an important matter because we prefer to buy from Germany and

other friendly nations.

Q — What will the result be if Schmidt cannot convince his party and Germany in general to sell the arms?

A — We will be sorry and try to buy from some other country.

Q — Will this affect the relations?

A — It is premature to talk about that, and we cannot predict what the reaction of the Saudi Arabian people will be in such events?

Q — I can tell you sincerely that in Germany we are not 100 per cent free. We were defeated in the war and are rebuilding. We are part of a pact. But who is free. Do you think the Kingdom is free?

A — The Kingdom is free to act, we can buy arms from Europe, the U.S. the Soviet Union and even the People's Republic of China. We are free to act in the light of our interests.

Q — Has the Soviet Union offered arms to you?

A — I don't think it will refuse if we ask for arms. But we prefer to buy in the first place from the U.S. and Europe, then France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Sweden and from any other because our training is tied to European system to change systems will take time. In this country our military cadets are still limited.

Q — Arms sales are followed by political and psychological implications. You need trainers. When Iran bought large quantities of American arms it hired a large number of trainers which led to problems and disturbances. Don't you fear the same thing happening here?

A — In the case of agreement to sell arms we usually send our men to the seller country for training. They return here to train others. Usually we don't need experts except a small number of foreign trainers and for some complex matters until the Saudi Arabians take over.

Q — When Schmidt spoke about the Kingdom, he demanded that its stability be maintained, and you require arms for the same purpose what is the source of danger, you think, jeopardizing the Kingdom's stability comes from? Is it a neighboring country or a

superpower country which is threatening you?

A — It is difficult to determine the real source of danger and such sources exist throughout the world. We are concerned primarily to strengthen ourselves so that to be able to defend ourselves and repulse any aggression if attacked by any party.

Q — There was a proposal to include the Kingdom in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), do you think this will solve your problems?

A — NATO has been set up for certain purposes and we don't have any ambitions for anything. We are only concerned to be left without any interference in our own affairs to develop our country. We don't want to merge with any alliances which divert our attention from developing our country and people.

We are a small nation, and we do not qualify to enter any alliance. Our country is vast, and we want to construct roads, set up electric networks, develop agricultural resources and build a house for every citizen.

Europe has developed hundred years ago, therefore it is concerned to maintain this standard; but our attention is centered on construction and development. It must be stressed that our people is conservative nation whose tolerant Islamic creed preserved its unique personality.

Q — What are the types of arms the Kingdom wishes to buy? Are they Leopard tanks, aircraft or anti-tank artillery?

A — We are building a modern and strong army capable of defending the homeland with modern methods of defense. Everything required for the army is our need. The question now relates to the possibility of sale and the types of arms that could be sold.

Q — It means that you do not want to specify the types of arms you require.

A — Because we are in need of all kinds of weapons in accordance with our absorbing capacity.

Q — Is the previous announcement of nearly 300 tanks is a correct figure?

A — I believe it is incorrect, because the figure is decided after determining the possibility of sale.

Q — Will the sale surpass the domain of any commercial deal, to link the Kingdom and Germany in a strong bond within its own responsibilities, commitments and political backgrounds, to the extent that it can be said later that the Germans have shown a leaning toward the Arab side?

A — In my opinion, one who sells the arms does not necessarily express his leaning toward the buyer. But if we apply this principle, the answer would become extremely difficult. Any industrialized country making tanks, aircraft and artillery has to dispose of this commodity. How then it disposes it, remains confined to its specific objectives and purposes.

Q — This statement may be acceptable here, but the matter becomes different in Germany. There has been a strong inclination of selling the arms only to the NATO countries as far as possible.

A — Generally, I have said that we do not want to embarrass our friends in Germany. It is for them to evaluate the interest of Germany.

Q — But you said that your nation is small and that you can't defend such a vast country in the light of your small population.

A — I said that our country is vast and that it needs development and we are competent to defend our country.

Q — Our Chancellor will visit Saudi Arabia during the next few weeks, what are the main topics of talks?

A — We didn't prepare an agenda for the visit, the German Chancellor is, anyhow, a personal friend of His Majesty the King and to myself as well... and he is free to choose topics of discussion during his visit and we don't object to make open the talks with him, or he can choose his agenda, in short, the matter depends completely upon him to decide.

Q — With the visit, is the Kingdom still adopting the three "No's" the Khartoum summit conference decided on in 1968, meaning no for recognition of Israel; no for peace, and no for talks with Israel?

A — The man who pledged that is Gamal Abdul Nasser and (President) Sadat was the one who violated these commitments. They

(Egypt) are the basis of the matter.

Q — If Schmidt asked about your views toward the ambitious and intention of the Soviet Union in the light of its occupation of Afghanistan and its experts in South Yemen and the friendship treaty signed recently with Syria, what will your answer be?

A — We are waiting for Schmidt's arrival and we will ask him the same question. The occupation of Afghanistan has been denounced internationally and on our part we denounce it and consider it as aggression against independent country which is member of the international community.

Q — Do you deny that the Soviets threaten to the region?

A — Threats come from every side and not only from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is now in Afghanistan and the Israeli aggressors are now following the same practice.

Q — Regarding the Israeli threat, will you mobilize the army for the liberation of Jerusalem, particularly because the subject was raised during the Taif Islamic conference.

A — I believe what has been raised in Taif, has also been raised in other conferences, and the subject of Jerusalem is a legitimate right of the Arabs... before 1967 the Arabs were in the eastern sector and the Israelis were in the

western sector, and there was no points of dispute, then why the Israelis try today to control the whole city and make it its eternal capital... this is not possible... not only for the Arabs, but also for the Muslim and non-Muslim countries.

Q — There has been reports about a German arms deal to the Kingdom which came as part of an economic agreement under which Germany will supply the Kingdom with its arms requirements against the Kingdom's guarantee for oil supply at moderate and stable prices for a long period, is this right?

A — What has remained then is how do we negotiate arms deals with Germany. There are certain impediments though I don't think they are... difficult. But the question is that it is possible to purchase arms such as tanks and others from Germany or not... that is the question.

Q — But has there been an agreement in exchange for this?

A — As I said before there is nothing of this, talks have reached a certain understanding and we are waiting for the German decision whether they wish to sell arms to us or not.

Q — Shall I convey to the German people that you pin high hopes on arms from Germany.

A — No doubt.

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